THE ERIE OBSERVER.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., Proprietors. FORWARD. $1 50 A YEAR, in Advance.

VOLUME 22. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1851. NUMBER 4.

Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS.

E. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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FRESH roasted coffee, a superior, article, only four days from N. New York. My arrangements are made to receive an invoice twice per month. Customers will find this coffee the best in market.—April 19. J. H. FULLERTON.

Select Poetry.

LONG AGO.

There was a tree, an aged tree,
That once I loved to climb,
And throned upon its branches there,
To rock them all the time;
To laugh and shout devoid of fears,
And swing me to and fro—
But ah! 'twas in my childish years,
That passed me long ago!

I've led a merry troupe of boys,
Through tangled woods and lanes—
Too boisterous in our reckless noise
To heed the bramble pains,
Who never cared for garments torn,
An hour the rent would sew;
And we'd go time to stay and mourn,
In childhood long ago!

I often think the early days
Were fairy days to me;
That childhood feels enchanted rays
Which manhood cannot see;
For cares and years together come,
In one entangled flow,
And angel voices all are dumb,
That soothed us long ago.

So long ago, the distant past
Is like a pleasant dream,
But on the future still is cast
Its warm and sunny gleam—
A gleam of sunshine ever bright,
To cheer the path below,
And wake anew the truthful light
That led us long ago!

Choice Miscellany.

THE UNTIMELY JEST.

MORDAUNT ORMSBY had been the acknowledged lover of Cecilia Davenant for some months, and their union was only deferred until he should have taken orders. His fortune was considerable, and hers was very great, so pecuniary matters were of no weight with them. One evening I accidentally overheard a conversation between them, which gave me some painful doubts as to their future happiness. They had just returned from a walk, and as they seated themselves on the piazza, near the window, where I was reading, Cecilia exclaimed in a half petulant tone,

"Really, Mordaunt, you have grown so stupid and dull lately, that you are absolutely tiresome; what is the matter with you?"

"Tiresome," returned he, in a tone of melancholy sweetness, which thrilled my very heart, "tiresome, even to you, Cecilia?"

"Oh! well, I didn't mean tiresome exactly; but what is the reason you are always so dull? I wish you loved mirth as well as I do."

"I am sorry you even indulge such a wish as that," said he, gravely, "as you well know it is one which can never be gratified. I love to see you gay, but certainly never expect to possess such a frolicsome spirit myself."

"I declare I am absolutely afraid to talk to you. I once heard you called the night of the fearful countenance, and I really believe you deserve that title."

This was touching Mordaunt in the tenderest point. His dread of ridicule rendered him tremblingly alive to such a remark.

"Pray who was witty enough to bestow such an appellation upon me?" inquired he in a tone of pique.

"There," said she, laughing, "didn't I tell you that you took everything too seriously; now you are vexed about that harmless jest."

"Will you be so kind as to inform me the name of the person?" asked he, in the same tone of vexation.

"Oh, I forgot," answered the heedless girl. "Ned Willoughby, I believe."

I was about to start forward and repel the false accusation, when Mordaunt replied.

"No, Cecilia, that I cannot credit; whoever it might be, I know it was not Edward. He has too much regard for me to wound my feelings by unmerited ridicule. I can easily believe that woman's affections are governed by caprice, but with man's nature I am better acquainted. You may be amused by a senseless jest, even when I am the subject of it; but Edward Willoughby would never heap ridicule upon his friend."

He spoke this in a tone of the deepest mortification, but she only laughed still more heartily! He rose hastily.

"Cecilia," said he, "I am not just now in the humor for merriment. If you will trouble yourself to recollect that on the coming Sabbath I am to preach my first sermon, you will probably understand the reason of my gravity. Allow me also to remind you that you have in your possession a manuscript which I wish to make use of on that occasion. As you probably have been too much occupied to peruse it, will you be kind enough to return it to me?"

"Oh, I cannot go for it now," said she, carelessly; "I suppose it will be time enough to-morrow. I dare say you know it by heart already."

"I know somewhat too much by heart," muttered he. "I will send for it to-morrow." And before she could reply, he bade her good-day and departed.

As soon as he was out of sight, I turned from my retreat.

"For Heaven's sake, Cecilia," said I, "take care what you are doing. I have overheard all your conversation; and, believe me, you are trifling with Mordaunt in a manner which you will repent."

She burst into an immoderate fit of laughter.

"Why, really, sir, I thank you for your advice, but I have seen him in such a humor fifty times. He will come to-morrow, and beg pardon for his ill humor. I will treat a little while and then forgive him, and we shall be as good friends as ever."

In vain I remonstrated with her. The thoughtless girl had too often seen the power of her charms to doubt it now, and I left her with a painful presentiment of evil upon my mind.

The next day was Saturday, and Mordaunt, who was deeply impressed with the importance of the task he had undertaken, shut himself up in his room, and begged I would not interrupt him.

"Shall we go to Mr. Wilson's this evening?" said I.

"No," replied he hastily, "Cecilia's gaiety is too oppressive, sometimes. I have reflected upon the duty which I have to perform to-morrow until I am unfit even for society. My feelings are not in unison with her light and cheerful spirit."

In the evening I was admitted to his apartment and found him despatching a note to Cecilia, requesting the return of his manuscript. The messenger was delayed a long time, and finally returned without it, saying, "Miss Davenant was engaged with company, but would send the manuscript in the morning." Mordaunt bit his lip, and the flush of anger passed over his pale cheek, as he dismissed his servant.

"Edward," he said, "I sometimes do not know what to think of Cecilia. She is so incorrigibly volatile that I frequently fancy we never can be happy together. Last week I gave her the sermon which I intended preaching to-morrow, with a request that she would read it and give her opinion of it. Perhaps I asked too much from a gay and giddy girl; but she might at least have tried to comply with my wishes. I have in vain endeavored to obtain possession of it since, and I dare not trust myself in the pulpit without it; for although I am perfectly familiar with every line, yet I know my self-possession will fail me, when I am compelled to address a large audience."

I saw that Mordaunt's feelings were deeply wounded, and I in vain endeavored to soothe them. Though it was rather late, I went to Mr. Wilson's house in the hope of getting the manuscript, but Miss Davenant had retired to her apartment, and I returned unsuccessful.

The next morning as soon as I thought Mordaunt would admit me, I sought his chamber. He was exceeding pale, and I could easily discover that he was very much excited. About an hour before church service the manuscript arrived. Mordaunt opened it, and after reading the first few pages, said,

"I have no time to overlook it now. I believe I must trust my memory."

We went to church together. An unusually large audience was assembled; and seated in the front pew directly below the pulpit, was the gay and beautiful Cecilia. Mordaunt read the psalm in a sweet low voice, which like the air, rather felt than heard, seemed to pervade every part of the building. The prayer which followed was one of the most affecting appeals to heaven that ever issued from the lips of mortal. When it was finished he sat with his face bent down between his hands, as if to recover strength for the more important task which now awaited him. At length he rose. His voice was exceedingly tremulous, as he repeated the text he had chosen, but in a few minutes his self-possession seemed to return, and his manner, so firm, so dignified, and so impressive, gave new force to the truths which his eloquence had adorned. The attention of the audience was intently fixed upon the preacher, as he proceeded to explain the disputed points of his subjects, and he was gradually approaching that part of the discourse which is usually designated the practical application, when he suddenly paused. A deep silence and almost breathless attention denoted the interest of his hearers. Still the pause was unbroken. I looked at Mordaunt—his face was crimsoned with emotion. He appeared busily turning over the leaves of his manuscript as if in search of some connecting link which had been wanting. His search seemed in vain. His brow grew almost black with suppressed agitation. A slight titter began to be heard among the younger part of the audience. Mordaunt was still silent. At length a laugh was distinctly heard from the pew which Cecilia occupied. Mordaunt bent over the pulpit and for a moment fixed a stern and wild gaze upon her. He in vain endeavored to speak—words seemed to rattle in his throat, but he could not form an articulate sound. He sat down. The more serious part of the audience remained in quite amazement, while the laugh had become almost universal among the young people. After the lapse of several minutes Mordaunt again rose, and in a low and hurried voice, muttered something about the loss of a part of his sermon, and hastily apologising to the audience, he abruptly left the church. The confusion which followed can scarcely be conceived. I made my way to Cecilia as soon as possible. Her immoderate mirth convinced me that she knew more than any one else of the mystery. But I could get no information from her, and, disgusted at her heartlessness, I left her and hastened to Mordaunt. In vain I knocked at his door and implored to be admitted. He refused to allow me to see him. I could hear him pacing his apartment with steps which betrayed his agitation. But it was not until some hours had passed that I was allowed entrance. His face was dreadfully pale, his eyes bloodshot, and his whole appearance was that of a man just recovering from an attack of epilepsy. The mystery was soon explained. In the anticipation of a frolic, Cecilia had cut out a leaf of the sermon. Taken by surprise, Mordaunt entirely lost his self-possession. In vain he sought to regain the thread of his discourse. Overwhelmed by mortification and anguish, (for he well knew that it could be ascribed to no hand but Cecilia's) he was unable to frame a connecting link for his ideas, and the consequence was utter humiliation.

After a long agitating conversation between us, he rose to see Cecilia.

"Shall I accompany you?" said I.

"If you choose," was the reply; "but remember I must see her alone."

When we arrived at the house, I took a seat on the piazza with Mary, while he, having requested a private interview with Miss Davenant, retired to the drawing-room.

What passed during the time they remained together I never heard. Mary and myself were completely engrossed in the discussion of the painful circumstances in which a thoughtless jest had placed both. I remarked with some surprise that Mary seemed much agitated, and spoke of her cousin with a degree of severity very foreign to her usual sweetness and gentleness. For a moment a suspicion that Mordaunt might have found a more congenial spirit in her, crossed my mind, but the recollection of her uniform tranquility during the progress of his love affair with Cecilia, entirely destroyed the probability of it.

In a few minutes we heard a confused murmur from the room. The low and tremulous tones of Mordaunt's voice were distinctly heard, followed by the accents of deprecation and entreaty from the lips of Cecilia. By degrees the voices were raised. We heard Mordaunt utter the following words:

"I have loved you as few men can love, as few women deserve to be loved; but in proportion to the strength of my affection is now my hatred. I know that Christian charity would condemn me for this, but I cannot help it. You have humbled me to the very dust, trampled upon my feelings, ruined my prospects, and crushed my spirit beneath a weight of humiliation which can never be shaken off, and at this moment the poisoned adder is less loathesome to my sight than the vain and senseless being who could sacrifice her best affections to a senseless jest. Farewell."

In an instant he issued from the room, and hastening down the steps of the piazza, scarcely allowed me time to overtake him before he arrived at his own apartment. The next morning a note was handed me from Mordaunt, stating that he had left the country forever. I hastened to his lodgings, but he had left them at daybreak, taking with him all his baggage, and none knew his destination. What were the feelings of Cecilia at this unforseen event, I never knew. She loved Mordaunt as well as such a gossamer spirit could love, but she probably soon forgot his loss and her folly. She immediately left Princeton, and a few months afterward I heard of her marriage to a southern planter.

Fifteen years passed away, during which time, being deeply engaged in professional duties, I heard nothing of my early friends. One afternoon, conversing with a gentleman from England, the discourse turned upon the popular preachers of the day. He mentioned one who had for some years, he said, attracted the largest audience in London.

"One of our own countrymen, too, educated, I believe, at Princeton," he added.

Feeling a vague sort of interest in his account, I asked the name of the popular preacher.

"His name is Ormsby."

Scarcely believing my own ears, I eagerly questioned him concerning his private history, and was told that he had taken up his abode in London about ten years since, had soon become very popular, had accepted a valuable gift of a nobleman who was very much attached to him, and through whose means he had risen to the highest dignities of the Church; that he had been married about five years to an American lady whom he had met with in London, and finally, that he was living in great splendor, as much beloved for his virtues as honored for his talents.

As I was on the point of visiting England myself, I obtained Ormsby's address, and my first visit after I arrived in London was to him. He received me with the utmost affection, and introduced me with a smile to his wife, the identical Mary Wilson, who with her father, was traveling in search of that health which a hopeless love for Mordaunt had destroyed. He had by that time learned more of human nature, and he could not long remain blind to Mary's partial regard. He offered his hand, and never had cause for one moment to repent his generosity. Though not warmly attached to her when he married, her sweetness of temper and tenderness had won his most devoted affections, and they were now completely happy. I ventured to ask about Cecilia. He smiled sadly.

"She is a widow, the mother of two destitute children," said he. "Her husband squandered away her fortune, treated her with the utmost harshness, and finally died of intemperance, leaving her without a friend or a shilling in the world. She is now an inmate of my house. Mary sent for her as soon as she heard of her misfortunes, and for the last two years she and her children have been members of my family."

The next day I dined with him and saw Cecilia. Her sunken eye and pallid cheek told a melancholy tale. Her spirits were entirely gone, and when I contrasted the blooming appearance of the happy Mary with the faded countenance of her once brilliant cousin, I could not but feel that Cecilia had paid dearly for AN UNTIMELY JEST.

Easy Virtue, or Rich and Poor.

The author of a new English book, called Social Statistics, which is strongly democratic in its tone, speaks in this wise:

"It is very easy for you, O respectable citizen, seated in your easy chair, with your feet on the fender, to hold forth on the misconduct of the people; very easy for you to censure their extravagant and vicious habits; very easy for you to be a pattern of frugality, of rectitude, of sobriety. What else should you be? Here are you surrounded by comforts, possessing multiplied sources of lawful happiness, with a reputation to maintain, an ambition to fulfil, and a prospect of a competency for your old age. A shame indeed would it be with these advantages if you were not well regulated in your behavior. You have a cheerful home, are warmly and cleanly clad, and fare, if not sumptuously every day, at any rate abundantly. For your hours of relaxation there are amusements. A newspaper arrives regularly to satisfy your curiosity; if your tastes are literary, books may be had in plenty; and there is a piano, if you like music. You can afford to entertain your friends, and are entertained in return. There are lectures and concerts, and exhibitions, accessible if you are inclined to them. You may have a holiday when you choose to take one, and can spare money for an annual trip to the seaside.

"And enjoying all these privileges, you take credit to yourself for being a well conducted man! Small praise to you for it! If you do not contract dissipated habits, where is the merit? you have few incentives to do so. It is no honor to you that you do not spend your earnings in sensual gratification; you have pleasures enough without. But what would you do if placed in the position of the laborer? How would those virtues of yours stand the wear and tear of poverty? Where would your prudence and self denial be if you were deprived of all the hopes which now stimulate you; if you had no better prospects than that of the Dorsetshire farm servant, with 7s. a week, or that of the perpetually straitened stocking-weaver, or that of the mill hand with his periodical suspensions of work? Let us see you tied to an irksome employment from dawn to dusk; fed on meagre food, and scarcely enough of that; married to a factory girl, ignorant of domestic management; deprived of the enjoyments which education opens up, with no place of recreation but the pot-house, and then let us see whether you would be steady as you are. Suppose your savings had to be made, not as now, out of surplus income but out of wages already insufficient for necessaries; and then to consider whether to be provident would be as easy as you at present find it. Conceive yourself one of a despised class, contemptuously termed 'the great unwashed;' stigmatised as brutish, stolid, vicious; suspected of harboring wicked designs; excluded from the dignity of citizenship; and then say whether the desire to be respectable would be as practically operative on you as now. Lastly, imagine that seeing your capacities were but ordinary, your education next to nothing, and your competitors innumerable, you despaired of ever attaining to a higher station; and then think whether the incentives to perseverance and forethought would be as strong as your existing ones. Realize these circumstances, O comfortable citizen, and then answer whether the reckless, disorderly habits of the people are inexcusable."

Spirit and Peril.

There is a story—and which I believe is the fact—of two boys going to a jackdaw's nest from a hole under the belfry window of the tower of the All Saints' Church Derby, England. As it was impossible to reach that height from without, they resolved to put a plank through the window, while the heavier boy secured its balance by sitting on the end within, the lighter boy was to fix himself on the opposite end, and from that perilous situation to reach the object of their desire. So far the the scheme answered. The little fellow took the nest, and finding in it five fledged young birds, announced it to his companion.

"Five, are there?" replied he; then I'll have three.

"Nay" exclaimed the other indignantly, "I run all the danger, and I'll have three."

"You shall not," still maintained the boy inside; "you shall not. Promise me three, or I'll drop you."

"Drop me, if you please," replied the little hero—"but I'll promise you no more than two," upon which his feet slipped off the plank.

Up tilted the end, and down went the boy upwards of a hundred feet from the ground. The little fellow, at the moment of his fall, was holding his prize by the legs, three in one hand and two in the other; and they, finding themselves descending, flattered out their pinions instinctively. The boy, too, had on a carter's frock secured around the neck, which filling from beneath, buoyed him up like a balloon, and he descended smoothly to the ground, when, looking up, he exclaimed to his companion;—"Now you shall have none!" and ran away sound in every limb, to the astonishment of the inhabitants, who, with inconceivable horror, had witnessed his decent.—*American Beacon.*

A Word to Little Girls.

Who is lovely? It is the little girl who drops sweet words, kind remarks, and pleasant smiles, as she passes along; who has a kind word of sympathy for every girl or boy she meets in trouble, and a kind hand to help her companions out of difficulty, who never scolds, never contends, never teases her mother, nor seeks in any way to diminish, but always to increase her happines. Would it not please you to pick up a string of pearls, drops of gold, diamonds, precious stones, as you pass along the street? But these are the precious stones that can never be lost. Take the hand of the friendless—Smile on the sad and dejected. Sympathize with those in trouble. Strive everywhere to diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this, you will be sure to be beloved.

HYMN.—From the Prairi.

BY J. CLEMENT.

I've felt thy presence, O my God!
In gorges deep, amid the roar
Of torrents, shouting far abroad,
And shaking earth's firm, rocky floor.

I've felt thy presence on the heights
Of hills, sky-cleaving and sublime,
Where thoughts are bred 'or angel flights,
And near to heaven the soul may climb.

I've felt thy presence mid the swell
Of billows leaping to the sky,
While Fancy, shocked at Furies' yell,
Rolled Death's black waves before the eye.

But gorges deep and mountains grand,
And e'en the Fiery-ridden sea,
No more than this broad Prairie-land
The presence, Lord, bespeak of thee

The hand that smoothed these boundless plains,
And fashioned all their charms, is thine;
And e'en the silence here that reigns
Is eloquent of power divine.

This holy hush at noontide hour,
Amid this sea-like field of bloom,
Steals o'er me with a soothing power,
Like whispers from a Hope-lit tomb.

Amid thy solemn fields below,
Permit me, Lord, to often rove.
And daily make me humbler grow,
Till fit for holier fields above.

The Man of Business.

"Husband," said Mrs. Hunter, as she was seated at the breakfast table with the father of her children. "I wish you could find time to pay a little attention to William. He has nothing to do, and, in consequence, passes his time with boys from whom he will not be likely to learn anything good."

"My dear," replied Mr. Hunter, "my time is at present so constantly occupied that I cannot see to him. As soon as I can find time to make some enquiries about a school, I will do so. He shall have the best advantages for education which the country affords."

"I am afraid he will be ruined before you will get time to find a school. He has got to be so large now, that he needs the restraint of a father's hand."

"If you can satisfy yourself as to what school it is best to send him, I will rely upon your judgment, and he shall go as soon as you can get him ready."

"I know nothing about schools, you must select a school for him: But in the meantime, could you not do something with him at the store? He must have something to do, or he cannot be kept out of mischief."

"You may send him down to the store after he has got his breakfast, and I will see what I can do with him."

Mr. Hunter then went to his store where several men were waiting for him. The store received but a very small share of his attention. He had a large factory to manage, besides being a director in a railroad, and a chairman of the committee for securing the election of the candidate of his party.

William had been up very late the night before and did not make his appearance at the breakfast table until nearly an hour after his father had gone to his place of business.

"Your father wishes you to come to the store as soon as you have taken your breakfast," said Mrs. Hunter.

"Do you know what he wants of me?" said William with a blush, occasioned by the fear that some of his irregularities had come to his father's knowledge.

"He wishes you to assist him in the store."

"Very well I will go down."

Now it happened that William had made an engagement to meet some of his companions, at ten o'clock It would not suit his purposes to be engaged at the store. He did not fail to go there however, for he had not yet learned to practice direct disobedience to his parents commands. He had little fear that his father would notice him, or assign to him any employment, unless the matter was brought to his recollection by some question on the part of his son. That question he was careful not to ask. He remained at the store, in the presence of his father, till nearly ten o'clock, when he left to join his companions at the appointed place.

Mr. Hunter did not come home to dinner: and when he came in, at a late hour to his supper, William was not with him.

"Where is William?" said Mrs. Hunter. "Has he not been with you in the store?"

"I remember seeing him there some time in the course of the day."

"I sent him down as you requested, in hopes you would give him something to keep him busy."

"Ah, yes, I remember now: but he did not say anything to me about it."

"I told him you wanted his assistance in the store. I presume he waited till he got tired, and then went away. I wish he would come home. He is forming a habit of staying out later and later."

"He must be sent to school. I have no time to attend to him. There is no use in my undertaking it. Just get him ready as soon as you can, and I will send him at once to some good school, where he will be taken care of. Where is the paper?"

The newspaper from the city was handed him, and after having looked over certain portions which have no interest for general readers, he was ready for his supper. After supper he was to meet the committee, who had the welfare of their party in charge.

Mr. Hunter was too busy to give any attention to his son! How came he so busy? Was there a necessity laid upon him to extend his business so widely as to leave him no time to attend to the education of his son: no time to take care of his own soul? Was it more important that he should be rich, than that his son should escape ruin?

How many fathers are there in this land of enterprise and energy, who must be classed with Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Hunter determined to give his son the best advantages for education which the country afforded. He was doubtless, willing to be at any expense that should be necessary to secure that object By that means he thought to atone for his own neglect.

There are duties that cannot be transferred to others It is the parent that God, by his providence and word, says, "take this child and train it for me."

No other person can do the work required of the parent.

Among the ruined of our land, how many are victims of parental neglect—of neglect occasioned by the pressure of business and worldly care.—*N. Y. Observer,*

☞ A Yankee in one of our New England towns, going into the market to buy a mess of sausages, held out a link to Tiger, his dog. "Tige" rubbed his nose against them, as if to smell a bit, and instantly bristled up and showed his dentals—upon which the master dropped them like a hot potatoe.

"What's the matter?" demanded the vender of pork. "Do you find any fault with my sausages?"

"No," replied the Yankee, "I've nothing agin the sassingers. Only, dog won't eat dog, that's all."

SCENE IN A COUNTRY COURT.—A friend of ours yesterday, was called to give evidence in a court held by a justice of the peace in an adjoining county. Accustomed to the staid propriety of the higher courts, our readers can judge his astonishment at hearing one of the lawyers talk to the justice after this fashion—"May it please your Honor, I did not intend to become excited in this cause, but you *are so infernal stupid* that all efforts to contro my temper are unavailing.—*Tribune.*

ADVICE TO MEN WHO WORK.

BY AN EX-EDITOR.

THERE is no good reason why a man who works for his living should not occupy the most elevated social position. There is no reason why a respectable man should not be respected, or why an honorable man should not be honored; and if any man in this country is looked down upon and despised, it is his own fault as well as his misfortune.

The richest man in New York gets only his board and clothing for taking care of his property. A man who works for a dollar a day may eat as wholesome food, wear as comfortable clothes, and sleep in as clean a bed. The same sun and stars shine for both, the same breezes blow, the same waters dance in the light, the same flowers shed their perfumes. Nature is kind to all her children.

But if a man voluntarily makes himself a blackguard, an outcast, a filthy wretch, he cannot expect to be treated as if he were a gentleman. Men get their deserts; and it is well to understand this, and stop complaining uselessly and unjustly. It does no good, but much harm.

The first requisite for a gentleman is intelligence, and and this is within the reach of every man who has the common share of brains. There is no man, I care not how hard his labor, who cannot spend one hour every day, and generally one day in every week, in study.—And this in a few years will furnish any man with a vast store of intelligence.

But this is not enough, for a learned man may be wholly unfit for society. Attention to personal decency, manners, and morals, are necessary to respectability. No man can respect himself who neglects these, and self-respect is the basis of respectability.

I must be plain. No person of any refinement can endure a man who is uncleanly in his person and habits. Let no man talk about respectability who does not keep his whole person sweet and clean. A sensitive lady smells a foul man as soon as he enters a room, or gets into an omnibus, or even passes her in the street, and she turns her nose away from him in disgust. I know that there are men who wear fine broadcloths, and women who flaunt in satins, who are disgusting savages in their uncleanliness; but such persons cannot be respected by others, and must have a contempt for themselves.

The temperance societies have done much to reform habits of drunkenness; but they have left untouched a vice almost as injurious, and quite as disgusting. Men stupify their senses, destroy their health, and make themselves loathsome, by the use of tobacco. It is an execrable habit—nauseating, filthy, spendthrift, and in every way unmanly, not to say ungentlemanly. It was first learned of savages—it is still only worthy of them. It is a habit every parent should guard his children against, and every man should avoid or abandon. No man should dare to pollute the air breathed by refined ladies with the odors of the poisonous and filthy weed.—There are many who cannot endure it, and who will not tolerate the company of those who use it.

What it costs any man for tobacco, who uses it, is sufficient, if added to the present cost of his clothing, to dress him with elegance. Ah! how cheap and simple is this elegance! A few more shillings a yard for cloth, the work of a tasteful tailor, a decent regard for the prevailing mode, and a certain neatness and simplicity, is all! Elegance is never gaudy, never outre, never out of fashion nor in the extreme of fashion. It allows of the ornaments, and no studied display. The difference of a single dollar in an article of dress may make the whole distinction between elegance and vulgarity. A single tawdry ornament may spoil the affect of the best tailor's workmanship. The slightest eccentricity of cut betrays the inborn rowdy.

And manners—where is the working man to learn them? He may be clean; he may be dressed with propriety; he may have a certain degree of intelligence; but manners make the man, and he must have manners. Well, how does any body learn manners? It is easy to speak plain English and avoid slang. It is easy not to swear or use vulgar expressions. It is easy not to pick teeth with a fork, or laugh and talk loud and boisterously, or spit, or do anything vulgar, offensive, or ridiculous. What a man must do then is to avoid all unseemly things. Manners are, in a great degree, negative.—They consist in not doing what is offensive. "Cease to do evil—learn to do well." Break off all bad habits, cultivate good ones.

Why is it that the manners of working men are, to such a degree, coarse, offensive, and even brutal? Why should they deliberately uncivilize themselves? They wish to be respected—they have the capacity and the desire for social enjoyment—they might cultivate the graces and amenities of life; but they prefer a brutality which they probably consider manliness, forgetting that the noblest and bravest spirits the world ever saw were kind and gentle and delicate in their deportment.

Benevolence or kindness is the foundation of good manners. Politeness is being kind gracefully. A well meaning, thoughtful person can seldom go amiss. Try to be of service to every one, and to injure the feelings of no one; to be just and kind to all; and you have the essentials of the most courtly breeding.

As to the mode of entering a room, and making a bow, you cannot want for models. These things are easily learned by imitating others. The safe rule is to avoid display—to do what is quiet, and simple, and natural, and not to attempt display, which is always ridiculous.—If you are in doubt at any time as to what you should do, you have only to observe how those do who are esteemed well bred, and to follow their example.

All these things are very easy—much easier than learning a trade. It is easy to eat with a fork instead of a knife; to drink from a cup instead of a saucer; to precede a lady up and down the stairs; to pick up a fan or handkerchief; to apologize gently when you make a blunder, and to beg pardon when you offend.

Manners are easy to learn, to every one who wishes to be agreeable. A pure life and unspotted honor may belong to the laborer, as well as to the prince. The cultivation of the intellect is every man's right and duty.

As long as working men are vulgar, ignorant, coarse, unclean, and brutal, they will be despised and oppressed Just as soon as they show that they respect themselves, they and their rights will be respected.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

A NUN'S WISH.—Southey, in his "Omnia" relates the following:—when I was first in Lisbon, a nun made her escape from a nunnery. The first thing which she requested when she reached the house where she was to be secreted, was a looking glass. She had entered the convent when only five years old, and from that time had never seen her own face."

☞ "Ma," said Wilhelmina, "I don't think Solomon was so rich as they say he was."

"Why, my dear?" *said the astonished ma.*

"Because he 'slept with his fathers;' and I think that if he had been so rich he would have had a bed of his own."

☞ A woman was giving evidence in a case when she was asked by the lawyer—

"Was the young woman virtuous previous to this affair?"

"Was she what!"

"Virtuous? was she chaste?"

"Chaste? yes—she was chased about a quarter of a mile."

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1851.

☞ The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of Governor and Canal Commissioner, met a Reading on Wednesday last, the 4th inst. We expect-t to have been able to give the result of the deliberations of that body in this week's paper, but up to the hour of going to press we have nothing from them.

Small Pox.

We feel compelled by the interests of our business community, to contradict the false assertions that have for the last two months been going the rounds of the county with regard to this disease. It is true that we have had some of it here, but it is not true that it has prevailed to any extent. There have been three deaths, one an Irishman, that brought it here in March last, the other two in the families of Messrs. Brewster and Warren. We do not know of a case in the city at present, and we do not believe there is one. These are what we *believe to be the facts*, and we publish them as such.

Black Tongue.—The Erie, Pa., papers state that a disease called the black tongue prevails to an alarming extent, in the neighborhood of Wattsburgh, in that county, and that in most cases it proves fatal.—*Meyrille Sentinel*.

We have seen the above paragraph in at least a dozen papers, and would merely state that the "Erie, Pa., *papers*" did not say so, and further that no such disease *exists* or has existed at or near Wattsburgh or in the county, that we have heard of—on the contrary we heard it contradicted by citizens of Wattsburgh when the notice was first published in *one* paper.

Fourth of July.

The Eagle Fire Company of this city are about taking measures for a celebration of the coming Fourth of July in an appropriate manner, in which they cordially invite the citizens generally to participate. They will be out upon that occasion with an entire new uniform dress, and composed as they are of the energetic and active young men of the city, we bespeak for them a cordial co-operation of the citizens.

Our Railroads.

The skies begin to clear up once more, and the clouds of delay to move off, so that we are enabled to feel as though something was doing towards giving us a railroad connection with the eastern cities before the frosts of another winter close the lake navigation and force the traveling community to "stage it" from here to Buffalo in their travels eastward. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie and North East Road, held on the 2d inst., the following Resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the Engineer prepare for and proceed to lay the track of the six-foot gauge, as soon as the Iron is received, in compliance with the contract with the New York and Erie Railroad company, and with the guage law of this State.

Resolved, That the President of the Company be authorized to contract for two 18 ton Locomotives, and six first class Passenger Cars, and also freight and platform Cars, to be delivered as soon as practicable—all to suit the six foot guage.

This puts an end to all doubts on the subject of guages, and we predict that it will interfere somewhat with the "*contract*" of the two Companies below the State Line. In regard to it the Buffalo *Commercial* of Saturday says:

"Although the State Line and the North East Companies are distinct organizations, yet the line between Buffalo and Erie is essentially one and the same thing. It is not probable that a six foot track will be coinstructed to the New York State Line, and then a change to the Ohio guage take place—making two "transhipments" or transfers in about 20 miles. It would appear from the above that the citizens of Erie are still determined to make a push for a six-foot connection with the New York and Erie Road at Dunkirk—which, if they succeed in, will greatly inconvenience the Lake Shore Line. One change at Erie is all that should be tolerated."

We are happy to see that even the Buffalonians begin to find out that we are "determined to have an extension of the six foot track" to this city. This is the natural termination for it, and here it *must come*. Speaking of the Bbffalo and State Line Road the Westfield *Transcript* says that it is now being pushed with great vigor. The contractors upon the different sections of the line are making all the progress possible, and it is expected that cars will be running over the road by the middle of November next. This, with the great amount of work yet to be accomplished, may be considered as very rapid advancement. The most difficult place upon the whole line, perhaps, is the section where it crosses the Chautauque Creek at this place. There is to be a stupendous embankment formed, with a stone archway only for the passage of the water underneath. The amount of earth required to grade it to the proper level is enormous; but perfect system and great dispatch will effect the object at no distant day. The embankment at the greatest elevation will be about fifty feet high. A temporary frame is now being put up, in the gulf, upon which a track will be laid, in order to convey earth from the banks into the hollow. It will be worth a visit when finished—and a fine spectacle to see a train of cars go thundering across the gulf at full speed.

The Result in New York.

The result of the special election for filling vacancies of the twelve Democratic Senators in New York, who resigned their seats for the purpose of preventing the passage of the Canal Bill, has resulted, as we predicted it would, in the entire defeat of the anti-enlargement candidates, and per contra, the election of the enlargement candidates, or at least enough of them for all practical purposes, by overwhelming and almost unheard of majorities. This, we say, is as we predicted, and we are not prepared to say it is not just as it should be. For when a minority, because they have the power, conspire to defeat the known will of the majority they should be rebuked—rebuked in a manner that they will not soon forget, and they cannot complain if they are deprived of the opportunity of repeating the act. While upon this subject, we cannot but copy the very appropriate remarks of the Utica *Observer*. That paper very justly and truly says:

"A condemnation of the bill by no means implies an approval of the resignations, and we are free to admit that in our view that act was ill-judged, both on the score of principle and policy. We speak of it freely, for it was not an act of the Democratic party, or one for which that party can justly be held responsible. It was a step taken by twelve Senators on their own responsibility, and for which they are amenable to the public judgment. No such act was looked for, and when it came it took the Democracy of the State as much by surprise as it did their whig opponents. Although it was not difficult to difficult to discover the grounds of opposition to the bill, it certainly was not readily seen that hostility to that measure on the part of Senators should lead to the act of resignation.

It is quite plain that the Constitution in requiring the presence of three-fifths of the members of the Senate, when a vote such as this was to be taken, did not intend to give the minority the right to defeat the action of the majority by resignation or in any other way. The object was to secure on such an occasion the attendance of a greater number of members than a bare majority. This was the only design of that provision in the Constitution,—it certainly was not intended to authorise a minority to cripple the government, and thus disable the majority to act at all. The time may come when this act of resignation will be a precedent for one highly disastrous in its consequences. Such a step by the opponents of the war of 1812, if the Constitution had then permitted it, would have defeated every war measure in this State and left us at the mercy of the enemy. Another war may occur within the next forty years, and this precedent be followed."

We hope the result of this affair will prove a salutary lesson to all hot-headed politicians, not only in New York but elsewhere. Let the lesson be read aright, and the results be attributed to the right cause,—not that they were in favor of the obnoxious bill which these men attempted to defeat, but that it will not yet do in this country for the minority to attempt, by acts of this kind, to defeat the will of the majority. With regard to this particular case, we are well convinced of the unconstitutionality of the bill, but the people will not sanction such means of defeat.

☞ A lady in pantaloons made her appearance in Philadelphia on Saturday, to the great astonishement of Quakerdom and of Chestnut-st.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

On Saturday evening of last week, pursuant to previous notice a meeting was held in the Court House in this City, of which Hon. James Thompson was Chairman, and S. M. Smith, Esq. Secretary, for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent action had in Philadelphia with regard to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. The meeting was addressed by Hon. John Galbraith, who gave a very clear and satisfactory statement of the position of the Company, its recent reorganization, and the amount of capital which has become interested in the speedy completion of the road from Sunbury to Erie.

After he had concluded a committee, consisting of Messrs. W. S. Lane, B. B. Vincent, Capt. D. Dobbins, Wilson King, and Smith Jackson, was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and an adjournment was made till Monday evening. On Monday evening a large number of citizens assembled at the ringing of the bell, to hear and pass upon the resolutions. They were well drawn up, and embraced, as we believe, the sentiments of four-fifths, if not more, of this community. But it will be recollected that a charter was granted at the last session of the legislature, by the efforts of our Senator, John H. Walker, for an "Erie and Susquehanna Railroad," which was no doubt intended by him to kill the Sunbury and Erie Road. Hence, when the resolutions were offered, having been agreed to by *four out of the five* members of the Committee, they were made the pretext by Senator Walker, for uttering a tirade of personal abuse, not only upon those who were engaged in the reorganization and contemplated prosecution of the work, but particularly upon Mr. Galbraith, unparallelled by anything that could emanate from any body but himself. Smarting under the recent rebuke received at the hands of many of the most prominent men of his own party in this county, the English language seemed incapable of producing epithets sufficiently vile for his use, or language strong enough with which to express his hostility to the man who had so signally triumphed over him in all his undertakings of the past winter, and who now stands as high above him, in the estimation of the people, as day is above night. Much of the time of the meeting was occupied in this way, and necessarily by Messrs. Galbraith and Lane in reply, until a late hour, when the meeting having by degrees nearly dispersed, leaving Mr. Walker with a few of his kindred associates, they succeeded in defeating the report of the Committee, by adopting a most obnoxious and injurious substitute, when the whole thing was indefinitely postponed, and thus the matter ended.

Much was said about the stock of this road being in the "hands of gamblers and speculators," and the public were warned against giving it countenance on that account. Now we are unable to see what great speculation can be made out of stock in a Railroad that is neither built nor commenced—neither can we appreciate the necessity for the great caution so speciously urged against giving the Road countenance before we have "strong and undeniable proofs" of its intended completion. Rely upon it, this is all *gammon*.

We believe it to be the duty of every good citizen of this county, as well as the country through which the route of the road passes, to hold up both hands for the prosecution of the work, be it accomplished by whom it may—it matters not who does it so it is done. If "gamblers and speculators" hold the stock of the road, they will have to build it to make the stock pay, and if they sell, the persons who buy, though perfect paragons of honesty, must build the road or they must lose what they pay for the stock. It is the most flimsy argument to sustain the originator of it that was ever put forth, and establishes beyond controversy the personal vindictive motive of its author, and only sinks him and his adherents lower in the mire in which they are already too deep to extract themselves.

The foregoing appears to us to be the facts of the case, and although Senator Walker, who last winter made so strong a report as he was capable of doing in favor of renewing the charter of this road, and then when it came up, turned round and defeated it—although he had some of his followers are endeavoring to throw obstacles in its way, yet we assure the Company and the community that the road is the great favorite here, with nine-tenths of the people, and everything that possibly can be done will be done to give a helping hand to its prosecution and speedy completion.

But one word more and we are done with this subject. Mr. Walker professes to be a friend to the interests of Erie. Look at this simple statement. He labors to defeat the progress of the Railroad west—he opposes an expression of public sentiment in favor of the resuscitation of the Erie and Sunbury Railroad—he refuses Legislation to an important Plank road to connect with Meadville by way of M'Kean and Edenboro. Are all these acts the result of political impulse? or personal prejudice? or, what are they?

Erie Cemetery.

There have been two days' sale of lots in our beautiful Cemetery, and although they did not reach the extent to which some of the most sanguine of the company anticipated, still a large number of lots, all things considered, have been sold. And the reflection is truly a pleasing one, that while we are here toiling and struggling for the necessaries and comforts of life, a large number of our fellows are disposed to have a care for the "end that surely will come"—to rob death of a portion of his terrors, and the grave of its gloom, by preparing, decorating and enlivening with all the beauties of nature and of art, the spot wherein our mortal frames are to be deposited. We say it is pleasing, for death takes from us those who are near, and if we can do aught to perpetuate their memory, which in many instances ceases too soon, if we can add to the feeling which keeps alive in us the memory of the departed by adorning the place neath which their bodies repose, we shall surely add much to the social condition of mankind, and create in the minds of the living a more lasting and reverential respect for the dead. To-day (Saturday) the last sales by auction take place, and those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity now, will have to pay a higher price hereafter. We hope there will be a larger interest taken in the matter, as we are sure there will be if our citizens will generally pay a visit to the place—we think it will be inducement enough for any one to buy. Indeed, we believe it to be a duty which every man owes to his family and friends to provide a suitable place of burial. The prices of lots, too, ranging as they do from $12 to $40, are low, and even were they not, when it is known that whatever is gained goes for adorning and beautifying the very lot which you buy, the objection of price falls to the ground. Let those then who have not purchased, go to-day and secure a lot in the Cemetery.

Rather Rich.—The following is the offer made by the Mormons of Beaver Island. It reminds us quite forcibly of an offer made (perhaps) by a relative of theirs some time since:

Ho all ye Landless.—Come up to the islands and receive a perpetual inheritance for yourselves and your posterity. There is rich and beautiful wild land here which will not float away, and you can have an abundance without money and without price. Land speculation is abolished here, by giving each man enough for his own use, without price, and treating all sales as frauds upon heirs, and therefore nullities. There is land enough in the world for all the people, and God made it; who shall deny each of his creatures a share? It is not done here.

☞ We had the pleasure the other day of a short ride in a "rockaway" carriage, just finished by our friend Chevalier. The wood-work we believe was built by Mr. P. Heine, and the carving, painting, and gilding done by Mr. Chevalier. It defies competition in point of beauty and workmanship, and proves that our mechanics are equal to those of the Eastern cities.

Circus.

June & Co.'s Circus will be in town on Thursday the 12th inst., as will all the fun-loving people of the country. There will be a great cry for *quarters* from anxious papas. If we had a dozen boys they should all go, so shell out and give the b'hoys a chance.

☞ A black man, named Immanuel Coins, died near Claysville, Ky., on Wednesday evening the 15th ult. who was *one hundred and twenty-one years old*. He had been a resident of the county fifty-five years.

☞ A meeting of the citizens of Hoboken was held on the 30th ult., and steps taken to organize a military force.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 31, 1851.

Dear Readers: We do not know how it is, but somehow we never see any new place, or thing, that we have not an itching desire to communicate it to you. Syracuse, from whence we date our present jottings, is a city of some 23,000 inhabitants, and is, all in all, one of the finest and most enterprising inland towns we have visited. Every street, lane, alley, and nook, gives evidence of the enterprise and liberality of its inhabitants. Much of the ground upon which it is located was a few years ago little better than a marsh, but now, where once croaked naught but bull-frogs and their kindred denizens of the swamp, is vocal with the busy hum of successful business and commercial prosperity. Surrounded on all sides by an agricultural country unsurpassed in western New-York, and being the centre of the salt trade of the State, and we might say the Union, we predict for Syracuse much future prosperity. Perhaps the salt trade is one of the principal sources of this. We visited to-day many of the boiling establishments, and witnessed the *modus operandi* of manufacturing that necessary article, from the coarse rock salt, so called, to the finer, to be found upon the tables of almost everybody in the country. We should like to enter into a minute description of the, to us, novel process, but time will not permit. The springs or wells are, we believe, the property of the State; and the water raised from them and distributed to the various boiling establishments by machinery, claims the same proprietorship. To remunerate the State for this, and to furnish her coffers with a revenue, each barrel pays a nominal duty into the public treasury.

This trade gives to Syracuse a great deal of capital and wealth. This is evident, not alone in the business aspect the city wears, but also in the number of costly residences which meet the eye of the traveler at every turn. No place of its size, we venture to say, can boast of more elegant and beautiful dwellings, or of a greater number. The architecture of these private residences, and the arrangement of the grounds around them, give evidence also that wealth, refinement and good taste are here combined; and that the vulgar taste for gew-gaw show and ostentatious display, which one so often sees in the lucky possessor of the "almighty dollar," is here not a common thing.

We visited some of the public buildings and the public grounds. The Cemetery, just back of the city, on a beautiful side-hill, is in decided good taste, and on the whole creditable. For natural location and extent, ours, however, is much its superior. The plan for improving ours is, also, much the best. The Odd Fellow's Hall is said to be the finest in the State. It certainly is a grand affair, and reflects honor upon that numerous and respectable brotherhood. The room is some sixty feet square, with an arched dome some 20 feet high. The furniture and adornaments are upon an equal scale of elegance. The Churches of the City are also numerous and rich. The first Presbyterian is a magnificent gothic edifice, built of red granite. The Dutch Reformed, is also a superb structure, though not quite so large or expensive as the one just named. The Catholics, Universalists, Baptists, and Methodists have each their respective places of worship; while the Jews, not to be outdone, are constructing a synagogue. We saw the walls, and the busy workmen upon them, and could not but reflect upon the perfect freedom of thought and opinion such fact indicated. But we are getting prolix, and believing in the doctrine that short sermons make long hearers, we bid you good bye.

E. F. S.

How it Happened.—We were at a great loss to know how the difference between the Erie and Crawford whig papers happened with regard to the time of the meeting of the conferees for the choosing delegates, but the following from the Crawford Democrat has opened our understanding with regard to it. Verily somebody has stole a march on the senator. That paper says, "the Whig Conferees of Erie and Crawford co's have got into a "snarl" about the appointment of a Senatorial Delegate to the Whig State Convention. Two of the Erie Conferees met with those from Crawford, in the place, about a fortnight since, and appointed Gideon J. Ball, Esq., of Erie, as the Delegate. Soon after the thing was done. J. B. Johnston, of Erie, arrived and attempted a re-consideration of the proceedings, for the purpose of getting his friend John H. Walker, Esq., chosen as the Delegate. But his efforts, it seems, proved ineffectual, as his favorite was obnoxious to a majority of his colleagues, and finding that he could not "stop that *Ball*," Mr. Johnston turned about and wended his way home to Erie."—"Straws show."

The Hoboken Riot.

The papers have been filled for the past week with accounts of this disgraceful occurrence, and much as has been published, we are unable to get at the cause or result of it. We believe, however, that it was not as bad as at first represented, only one or two having died of wounds received. It is evident, says the *Pennsylvanian*, from all the facts elicited, that the assault upon the Germans, who with their wives and families, were peaceably celebrating an annual festival, was one of the most outrageous and unprovoked character. We do not know what may be law in New York, or at Hoboken, but we are sure, much as Philadelphia and Philadelphia authorities have been denounced by the New York Press, we have never had a specimen of an Alderman here, who, after a gang of blackguards and ruffians had made a violent and unprovoked attack upon a peaceful assemblage of men, women and children, would deputise that same gang to act as police officers, and brutally arrest those whom they had before murderously assaulted. This course, from the concurrent testimony of several of the New York papers, seems to have been the one pursued by Alderman Browning, about whom much sympathy has been expressed on account of injuries received by him in the riot.

The New York *Sun*, of the 29th ult., says:

"The scene presented yesterday within the jail, and about the outside of the building, was one calculated to excite the sympathies of the looker-on. Within the jail the prisoners were confined, ten or fifteen together, in the various large cells. At one time the din caused by the loud talking among themselves, and the shouting across the corridors to those in opposite cells, rendered it a matter of impossibility for any person within the gates to hear what another said, only a few rods distance. At another time, one or two more musical than the rest, would commence singing some National song, when the others, catching the inspiration, would immediately join in chorus.

On the outside of the building, a large number of Germans—women and men—were assembled, consisting mostly of the wives and relatives of the unfortunate inmates of the prison. Most of them having come from New York, had brought with them little nic-nacs of various kinds, which, being unable to have passed in by the jailer, they tied to long strings, thrown out by the prisoners from the windows, and the dainties were thus taken in between the iron bars. Squire Browning, and other Hoboken men, whose names we have already published as having been dangerously wounded, are progressing favorably. It is stated, however, that John Brown, residing in Water street, New York, has died from the effects of his wounds."

Floods in Illinois.

The Chicago *Tribune* of a recent date gives accounts of very heavy rains, which it is feared may prove an injury to the growing corn crop. A portion of the embankment of the canal below Ottawa had been carried away, but had since been repaired. The heavy rains will put back the corn crop a week or two later than usual. On the Illinois river bottoms and along the streams of many of its tributaries, numerous fields which had been planted are several feet under water. These fields will of course have to be replanted upon the subsidence of the flood. The damage along the Illinois river is represented to be very great. Large quantities of wood and lumber have been swept away—the lower stories of many warehouses are submerged, resulting in the loss of more or less grain, which could not be removed in proper season. At the latest dates from the river, the water had reached to within a few inches of the extreme height of 1844, and it will doubtless rise still higher, as they are still having heavy rains in that vicinity every day or two.

Mysterious.—We are informed that some astounding developments are in the course of publication—connected with a young lawyer of respectable family and good standing, who was shot at twice by a lady, and found the city too warm for him.—*Alb. Atlas*.

SIFTINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES

WITH EDITORIAL DASHES BY A FREE PEN.

☞ *A Singular Accident.*—On Saturday last, Mrs. Potts, wife of Major James Potts, of Johnstown Pa., was seriously injured, in the following singular manner.—She had placed a stone crock on the stove for the purpose of sweetening it, where she had let it remain until it had become as hot as she desired it, and was bearing it away in her hands, when it exploded with a report something like that of a pistol, and flying into a thousand pieces felled her to the floor. She was badly hurt about the face and eyes, and fears were at first entertained that she would lose her eye-sight. Happily, however, her eyes are safe, the only material injuries being about her face and breast.

☞ The New-York *Courier* thus speaks of the route of the Erie Railroad: "We have seen some things of the world; and we do not hesitate to say, that with the exception of the uncomplete Railway from Vienna to Leibich, destined to terminate at Trieste, and which passes over the Simering Alps, down the valley of the Mur, and up that of the Seave, there is not in the world so romantic a district of country traversed by Railway, as that through which the Erie Railroad passes.

Let the Editor come out to Dunkirk about the middle of September next, and he will perhaps see romance of a different kind that will remind him forcibly of securing he top of his head.

☞ *A Sheep Carried up by a Whirlwind.*—A destructive whirlwind and storm passed over the farms of William and Thomas Vance, in a portion of Smith and Cross Creek Townships Washington, Co., Pa. on Tuesday afternoon the 20th ult., a sheep was lifted from the ground, and carried up in the air some distance, and fell, bursting it open and killing it instantly. Five large apple trees were uprooted, and one carried several rods into an adjoining field. A stack of straw was entirely carried off, and about a thousand panels of fence whirled and scattered over the whole farm. Considerable damage was also done to the timber and fences on adjoining farms.

☞ A train of freight cars on the Long Island railroad, were thrown from the track near Farmingdale on Friday. Several cattle were killed, and the cars literally smashed. The Conductor, Mr. Durland, was bruised on his head, and one of the brakeman had both arms broken, and two others were less injured.

☞ *Fire at Rochester.*—Rochester was visited on Sunday night last by a destructive fire which consumed and damaged property to the amount of $4,000. The fire originated in a building owned by Dr. J. B. Elwood, situated on the corner of Buffalo and Front streets. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, or to have occurred through the carelessness of some boys who were playing about the premises on Sunday.

☞ *New Steam Canal Boat.*—We noticed yesterday says the Buffalo *Courier*, a canal boat fitted up with a small engine, occupying about as much room as a large cook stove, and a propeller wheel in her stern, which drives her at a rate somewhat faster than a horse can walk, without raising any swell that is of sufficient importance to injure the banks of the Canal.

☞ *Change in the Currency.*—Solomons says that when flour is down to $3,40 a barrel, and wheat 80 cts., per bushel, it takes more than ten *mills* to make a cent!

☞ *Well Expressed.*—Gov. Hubbard of Maine, in his address delivered on the 19th inst., says every citizen has the undoubted right to canvass every measure of government, and by argument, by invective, by ridicule, to render it odious, if he can to the power who may modify, or abrogate it at their pleasure. But "when he goes one step further, and claims the right to determine for himself whether he will obey the law, or resist its execution, he claims that which no government can concede and exist.

☞ *Distressing.*—The canal boat "Betsey Ann," (says the Albany Dutchman) had rather an exciting passage. The day after leaving Utica, she was overtaken by a fog that rendered land invisible for an hour. To prevent collisions, the mate got out a horse pistol and fired minute guns every half hour. The "Betsey Ann" passed the Dish Swiveller, with a signal of distress displayed—stove pipe reversed. It is feared that the chambermaid has attacked the crockery.

☞ The steamer Cambria, from Boston for Liverpool, via, Halifax, had on board $101,000 in American gold, and $29,319 in sovereigns.

☞ *The Oldest Paper.*—The New Hampshire *Gazette* published in Portsmouth, N. H., is probably the oldest paper in New England. It is now in its ninety-seventh year. The first number was worked off upon a sheet of coarse cap paper, by Daniel Fowle and his negro man Primus, containing four pages, each ten and one half inches long by a little less than eight inches broad.

☞ *Man Killed by a Woman.*—On Wednesday night, May 21st, a gang of lawless young men assaulted with stones a house occupied by Mrs. Westfalls and her daughters, in Sharon, Beaver county; the inmates being not of the most reputable character. The rioters were repeatedly warned to go away, but refusing, Mrs. Westfalls fired on them and killed a young man named Simon Morrison. She has been arrested.

☞ A boy in school, who inherited his politics and his intelligence from a Democratic father, refused to cipher in federal money.

☞ It is good sense for a young lady to urge an excuse for not learning French, that *one tongue is sufficient for* any woman!

☞ *The Methodist Church.*—To show the extent of this Church in the United States, it appeared by a statement made by the opening of the trial now proceeding in New York, that it consists of 7 bishops, 4828 preachers—and in bishops ministers and members under the organization in the United States, 1,190,000. Of these about 639,000 belonging to the church North, and 465,000 to the Church South.

☞ *Woman's Rights Convention.*—A Woman's Rights Convention assembled at Akron, Summit county, Ohio on Wednesday last, for discussion and action upon the the subject of Woman's rights, duties, education, &c.—The Convention is open for men as well as women, though the business will be chiefly conducted by women. The proceedings will probably be similar in their character to those of the convention held at Worcester last fall. We perceive that the Hutchison Family—those attendant spirits upon such demonstrations—are present on this occasion.

Idiocy and Intemperance.

Dr. Howe, of Boston, superintendent of the blind, has also been appointed by the legislature of Massachusetts, to devise a system of education for Idiots. Dr. H. estimates that there are over 1200 in the state. "It may be assumed as certain," he says, "that, in all cases where children are born idiotic, the fault lies with the parent." While we should be slow to make such a sweeping assertion, it is probably true as a general principle. From the best data that can be obtained, Dre Howe concludes that three fourth of all idiots are born of intemperate parents. Many under his care, children of such people, have he air, gait and appearance of drunken men. Their physical vigor seems all destroyed and their muscular development is impaired like intoxicated men.

The wags will never let Barnum alone. The last story in regard to him is that he picked up in his travels a small pot of tar, supposed to have been left where the Israelites *pitched* their tents.

☞ *Refused.*—The Governor does not deem ex-Mayor Barker, now in prison for riot, a proper subject for executive clemency, and refused an application made by some of the citizens of Pittsburgh for his pardon.

☞ *Acquitted.*—In the case of C. M. Ottinger, accused of abstracting letters from the Mail, in the Philadelphia Post office, the Grand Jury have ignored the Bills.

☞ *Modesty.*—"Pray, Miss Sophia, what are you making?" said Dr. B. to a young lady who was at work upon a garment of a certain description. "*Sophy Covering*," was the reply.

For the Observer.

Messrs Editors: Would it not be well to have an old fashioned celebration on the 4th of July, irrespective of Party, let all unite as one in celebrating the birth day of our independence. Surely no true hearted American, or any of our adopted citizens would, it seems to me, hesitate a moment in joining in such a celebration. Let it be done as one. I would suggest that a meeting of the Citizens be held at the Court House on Monday evening next, to take the matter into consideration, and if deemed advisable, that the necessary committees be appointed, to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the day in a manner becoming, Freemen. X.

☞ *Murder in Lexington, Ky.*—On Saturday morning last, a man named Castle walked up to a man named Carpenter, Lexington Ky., and extracted a *pin*, from the lapel of his coat, without asking for it; Carpenter took it as an insult—harsh words ensued, whereupon Carpenter drew a pistol, placed it to the temple of Castle and fired, killing him instantly.

The Census.

The census taken which we published in our last, reveals some instructive facts. One is, that notwithstanding the continual recruits from the south by "the under ground railroad," and otherwise, the number of colored persons in New England *has diminished* 4 2 since 1840. In New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut, there are less colored persons than there were thirty years ago. The greatest falling off is in John P. Hale's State, where since 1790 (sixty years,) the number of colored persons has diminished from 788 to 477, or about two fifths. We think Mr. Hale is bound to account for this heavy loss. There is also a loss of about 2579 in the state of New York within the last ten years, which Gerritt Smith & Co. are expected to account for. Massachusetts and Rhode Island are the only New England States where the colored population has increased since 1840, viz, Massachusetts, 105, which we suppose is to be attributed to the efforts of Mr. Garrison, Abby Kelly, and Wendell Phillipps. That in Rhode Island is not so easily accounted for. It is, however, 35 less than in 1830, which renders it probable that there was an error in the last census.

The constant drain of the white population to the Great West and every where else, is not fully balanced by the immigration from Europe. Yet the increase in 30 years is 65 per cent. With the constant influx of colored persons into New England from the South, runaways and others, the increase of that description of population in 30 years is only 6½ per cent. Whence this difference? It cannot be because any considerable number have emigrated to Liberia for such is not the fact. The Abolitionists keep the heads of the colored people there, too full of misrepresentations about Liberia, and too full of dreams of greatness at home, to permit them to emigrate to that colony. A few have gone to Canada since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, but the number cannot be large. Whence then, we ask again, is the astonishing disproportion of increase between the whites and the colored of New England? We should like to have some Abolitionists inform us. It certainly is *not* from any natural fecundity of the race, for at the South they increase like grass-hoppers. It is not on account of the "oppression" they endure; for there are no slaves in New England. Moreover the increase while slavery existed there to some extent, was greater than it has been since. Now we do not urge this as a recommendation of slavery, nor do we say that it is attributable to slavery; but we want information from some of the New England Abolitionists, as to the causes of the phenomena which are occurring in their midst.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

The Michigan Conspiracy—Another Arrest.—The Detroit *Free Press* of Saturday, contains the particulars of the arrest of a man named Charles Mason, (alias Barnard,) charged with being connected with the conspiracies to destroy the property of the Central R. R. Co. The arrest was made by Dr. Beardsley, of Niles, at Robison's tavern, near White Pigeon, and the prisoner was taken to Detroit in the custody of Beardsley.

The circumstances connected with the apprehension of this individual are as follows:—A man named Guon, indicted in the conspiracy case, being sick in the vicinity of Niles, made statements to his attending physician, Dr. Beardsley, who pretended to join in the plan, detailing the intention to set fire to the Railroad depot at Niles and introduced several of his associates, showing Dr. B. the machines which had been prepared for that purpose and for their infernal business in other parts of the State.—The information thus obtained was laid before public authorities and warrants issued for the arrest of the parties. One of them, named Wm. Hill, was chased into Illinois and back again to a public house near White Pigeon, notorious as a resort for blacklegs and desperadoes, where he was joined by several of his associates. Dr. B. in pursuit, arrived soon after, and informing Hill that he came to arrest him, the latter drew a revolver and fired at him, three of the caps missing fire and one Bullet passing through B's pantaloons, slightly wounded him near the thigh. He returned fire but Hill succeeded in escaping. Mason was, however, arrested after considerable resistance. A search of the house and premises of Robinson, resulted in the discovery, in the barn, of one of the torpedoes shown to Dr. B. in his conversations with Hill, charged and in complete order for its work of mischief.

The torpedo found in the barn of Robison, is now in Detroit. It is a sort of trunk—some 30 inches in length, 14 inches wide and 8 inches in height—filled with camphine, turpentine in bottles and covered with wax, nic. potass, and interspersed with layers of cotton-batting, match paper and other combustibles, so managed as to be ignited from the outside, and to explode immediately, or at such time as may be desired. Such is the peculiar construction of this infernal machine, that after its explosion nothing but exertions almost superhuman can prevent the destruction of any building selected as the theatre of its operations.

It is probable the other members of the gang will be taken as a large force are employed for that purpose.—*Buff. Courier.*

☞ The Detroit *Free Press*, tells the story of a poor Californian miner, anxious to get home. He resorted to the following *ruse:*

On his arrival at Sacramento, almost the first thing he saw was a bank of deposite, called Monte, which he concluded was doing a large business, and to all appearances a safe business, as the frequent transfers of little bags to its coffers seemed to indicate. He filled the bags he had prepared for gold nearly full of sand and then gave them a sprinkle of gold to make them pass. Being thus prepared he started for the bank, to risk his all—he watched the game until the excitement came great, when he deposited a bag marked $500; a moment after he received $500 as his winning, and immediately a thought struck him that he had business out. He left on the next steamer, thoroughly satisfied with gold digging.

A Painter Robbed at Uniontown.—The Democratic Sentinel says:—On Monday night last, the office of the "Pennsylvania Democrat" was entered, and a trunk belonging to Mr. Grabill, one of the compositors, was broken open and robbed of $91 and a suit of clothes. The villian who would steal the hard earnings and savings of a printer, is fully prepared to commit any deed or to do any act, no matter how vile or criminal. Who ever he be, let him remember that he has been guilty of an offence against the great brotherhood of printers that they can never forgive or forget.

A Curiosity.—Last week the workmen at Powers' Summit, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, found a petrified snake, the size of which would seem to indicate that in this region at least, that species of reptile has greatly degenerated.—His snakeship was found imbeded in the solid limestone rock, some sixty feet below the earth's surface. Its size is enormous—sixteen feet in length, and in the middle, at least four inches in diameter. Although its substance is completely assimilated to the rock in which it was imbeded, it still looks surprisingly natural—indeed almost as perfect in "form and feature" as when alive. We are not sufficiently versed in "snakeology" to determine the reptile's variety; but we are inclined to believe that it belonged to the race of giants that has become extinct.

How his snakeship got so far beneath the surface and how long he has lain there, are questions the discussion of which we leave to the scientific.—*Beaver Star.*

MARRIED.

In Millcreek, May 29th, by S. M. Smith, Esq. Mr Nicolas Deighton, of De Buke, Wis., and Miss Jane Bowen, of Millcreek.

DIED.

At the residence of his father, in Millcreek tp., on the 28th ult., David Crosier, Esq., aged about 39 years.

In Springfield tp. on the 29th ult., Mr. John Merahon, in the 78th year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ Owing to the solicitation of a large number of patients now under treatment for Chronic Disease, Dr WETTERVELT, the well known Electropathist of Cleveland, has consented to remain at his room in the American Hotel two weeks longer where all who are afflicted with Chronic complaints may have an opportunity of consulting him. See advertisement in another part of this paper. June 7.

ERIE CEMETERY.

THE last public sale of Lots in the Erie Cemetery will take place on to-day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock. All who wish to purchase lots in this beautiful ground, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to make their selection, as the price of lots will be advanced after that time.

June 7. J. C. SPENCER, Sec'y

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

140 BARRELS choice Michigan Flour just received and for sale at Public Dock J. KELLOGG.

A constant supply will be kept during the season at wholesale or by the single Barrel. Dealers supplied at lowest prices.

June 7. 4tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale a Farm of 76 acres on the Lake road, two miles west of the city of Erie, nearly all improved, with a good water power, a comfortable House, Barn and Orchard. Price $30 per acre, one-fourth down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest. Apply to Mr. Wilson King, in Erie, or to A. Damainville, at P. C. Blancan's, 157 Main Street, Buffalo.

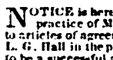
☞ Gazette please copy. 4tf.

Cash for Wool!

WE want to buy 100,000lbs of Wool, and will pay the highest price in cash on delivery at our store.

Erie, June 7. COMPTON, HAVERSTICK & CO.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.



NEW ROUTE TO NEW YORK CITY, *VIA* DUNKIRK

and the Erie Railroad, connecting with first class steamers on Lake Erie, the Michigan, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroads, and steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania canals.

TRAINS LEAVE DUNKIRK AS FOLLOWS

1st. Morning Express Train at 6 A. M.

2d. Morning Mail Train at 9 A. M.

3d. Evening Express Train at 1 P. M.

Fare from Dunkirk to New York, $5 00.

Second Class Fare will be given in a few days.

The Express Freight and Cattle Train leaves Dunkirk daily at 4 A. M., to which a Passenger Car is attached, for the accommodation of way passengers and Drovers.

Particular attention paid to the shipment of Stock and Freight of every description. The guage being 6 feet wide gives the route great advantages over narrow Roads, in the transportation of stock and all other freight.

Additional Trains will be put in commission in a very short time.

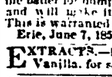
Freight Tariffs distributed, giving full particulars in regard to the prices of Freight.

Freight carefully shipped at Dunkirk, and each of the following Freight stations: Forestville, Smith's Mills, Dayton, Cassaraugus, Little Valley, Great Valley, Allegany, Olean, Hinsdale, Cuba, and all other eastern stations.

J. MONTGOMERY, Agent. C. MINOT, Sup't.

Dunkirk, May 30, 1851. tf.

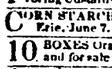
STRAY COW.



STRAYED from the subscriber about two weeks ago, a pale red cow, white under belly, lower part of her tail white, some white on her legs, aged three years, giving milk. Any person giving information of her to the subscriber will be handsomely rewarded.

Erie, June 7.—3t* BENJAMIN SOULE.

STRAY COW.



STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Millcreek tp., near Ryan's Distillery, about the first of May last, a dark red cow with a white face, some white on the belly, and about eight years old. Whoever may return said cow or give information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded. CHESTER MARTIN.

Millcreek, June 7, 1851. 3t*

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has resigned the practice of Medicine in favor of Dr. L. G. Hall, agreeable to articles of agreement as entered into by W. B. Williams and L. G. Hall in the practice of Medicine, &c. Believing Dr. Hall to be a successful and scientific Practitioner of Physic and Surgery, and a complete judge of disease, would respectfully recommend him to all who require Medicine or Surgical aid. Shall be happy to assist him in his practice when desired by him.

W. B. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Wattsburgh, June 7, 1851. 4

Military Land Warrants.

THE subscriber, resident of Wisconsin, is prepared to locate Military Boun

Prospect of the Democratic Party.

There has not been a time for many years when the prospects of the Democratic party have been more flattering than at present. The principles which it maintained and advocated through the campaign of '44 though not adopted by the people by the election of Lewis Cass for President, have since most nobly vindicated themselves by receiving the support of the very statesman who arrayed themselves in opposition to the Democratic nominee. Compromises satisfactory to the great mass of the people have succeeded, with the exception of one or two fecalities, in the North and South, where extreme ultraism would set at defiance measures instituted for the good of our common country, a calm has followed the storm, which at one time seemed to threaten the Union. The Democratic party, satisfied in this result, are content to await the proper time for the election of a standard bearer for 1852, and seem determined that the energies of the party shall not be weakened by quarrels as to who among our many eminent Democrats shall be their candidate for the approaching Presidential campaign. True, each location has its preference and its man, but the forbearance exercised in pushing these claims, indicate that the next Democratic National Convention will meet in a spirit of conciliation and harmony, and that the nominee of that convention will be triumphantly elected. Not so with the whig party.—Already their camp is in confusion; a strife, hostile and bitter, has commenced, and marshaling of the clans engaged the energies of their leading journals. In this State the Seward faction, headed by the Tribune, and supported by the Legislative caucus of last winter, are out in favor of Gen. Scott, thus showing to the world that after the complete rejection of the "Higher Law Doctrine," they are ready to stake anything upon the popularity of a military chieftain—and one, too, whose principles are (any expression of his to the contrary) as different from theirs as daylight is from darkness. The Advertiser seems to bear all this as stoical as possible, but cannot forbear an occasional growl at the annoyances of their neighbor. In a similar condition is the whig party through all the States. Bitter feuds distract and divide, while many of their leaders, disappointed in receiving their share of spoils, or removed from comfortable quarters to make room for such men as "Parson Sprague," are only awaiting a convenient season to take a most summary revenge.

Many of the circumstances that leaded to our defeat in 1844 do not now exist. The history of a brilliant war has now become a well read page; and though our people will ever delight to cherish the memory of its heroes, yet we believe it is the slight of laurels won by recent deeds only, that will cause all principle, or nearly all to be sacrificed to a wild enthusiasm. Again the noble old "Key Stone," through whose delinquincy the last battle was lost, has wheeled into line, and is ready to atone for past errors, by taking the front rank in the coming contest. Then, under this state of affairs, all that is necessary to ensure success, is that the same quiet conciliatory spirit be continued between the different sections of the Democratic party. Our National Convention will then meet, ready to consult its best interests, and we doubt not that the result of its deliberations will meet with a hearty response from the democracy, and approval of the people at the ballot box.

SHARK HUNTING.—The exciting and manly sport commenced for the season on Saturday last. The carcass of an old horse had been procured, it was properly prepared and set adrift towards the close of ebb-tide, and having floated down opposite the Battery, its convulsive motion gave evidence that the sea wolves were at their feast. Three of our young gentlemen, who were enthusiasts in this sport, having provided themselves with the proper implements proceeded in a stout boat to the busy scene and soon found themselves in the midst of a large school of sharks, who not at all disturbed by their presence, continued their repast—the larger ones moving up to the carcas, fastening their teeth in it and with a jerk, rending off a limb or other portion, while the smaller ones would snatch at the fragments which escaped from their jaws.

Our young gentlemen soon went to work, and in the course of an hour an three quarters killed nine of the monsters, six of which they succeeded in bringing to the wharf The sport was of the most exciting character, the animals not only making play, but occasionally leaving fight. One of the largest, when struck, seized the boat by the cutwater, and shook it most violently; while another came up open-mouthed at a colored man, who was cutting a harpoon out of one of those captured alongside but was arrested by a well directed thrust of a spear, which penetrated far down his capacious throat.—The six sharks that were brought to the wharf were found to measure respectively as follows: 9 feet 3 inches; 9 feet 4 inches; 10 feet 1 inch; 10 feet 9 inches; 10 feet 9 inches; 11 feet 6 inches.—*Charleston Mercury.*

TERRIFIC HAIL STORM.—The north-western portion of Blair county was visited with one of the most violent hail storms on record on Tuesday evening last. It commenced about dusk and passed over parts of Logan and Antes townships, leaving in its wake desolation and destruction, not unlike the simoon of the Arabian deserts. In the neighborhood of Altoona the barn of Mr. John Hamilton was bloon down and his house unroofed. His loss is about $2000. Mr. Hamilton's orchard together with a number of others, was completely desolated, and for some two or three miles, both east and west of Altoona, nearly all the trees were stripped of their foliage. Whole fields of grain were cut down as low as if the sickle of the reaper had passed over it, and fences were prostrated for miles—immense trees were out of the ground, and even some of the telegraph posts were missing! In the vicinity of Colbinsville the storm was very severe, and the amount of damage done is very great.

The storm was of a very short duration, but it left behind it a greater wreck of matter than any storm that has ever occurred in Blair county.—*Hollidaysburgh Standard.*

☞ HORACE GREELY, in writing from London, gives the following advice to such as design going to the World's Fair; "If the day of your embercation be fair, take a long, earnest gaze at the, sun, so that you know him again when you return. They have somthing they call the sun over here, which they show occasionally, but it looks more like a boiled turnip than it does like its American namesake.—Yet they cheer us with the assurance that there will be *real* sunshine here by-and-by."

LET HER BE.—One of the Detroit mercantile gentleman, who was travelling eastward a short time since, went to the clerk on one of the Ontario boats, to be shown his state room. The clerk handed the applicant a key, at the same time pointing to a door at some little distance. Our friend went in the direction indicated, but opened the door next to his own, where he discovered a lady passenger making her toilette, who, upon the stranger's appearance, uttered a low scream; "go away! go away!" cried she, "Letter B." screamed the clerk. I am not touching her at all!" returned the indignant merchant,

SHOCKING DEATH BY HANGING.—We learn from the Canton Weekly Register, that a little girl at school, near Macomb, in McDonough county, Ill., came to a sudden and most shocking death last week, by her school mistress puting a handkerchief around her neck and raising her from the floor until her neck was dislocated. The teacher had accused the child of stealing a piece of money, and threatened to hang her if she did not confess the crime. The child persisted in its innocence, she proceeded to put her threat into execution, with the above mentioned result.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Saturday afternoon a man named George H. Perkins, residing on Palmer street, a tinner in the employ of Messrs. John Otto & Co., went into the wood shed of his house where his son, a lad about twelve years of age, was at work, and seizing an axe struck him a heavy blow upon the head cleaving open the skull in a most terrible manner. The father immediately started for the Canal, which was at considerable distance, crossed several streets in his way thither, and arriving upon the bank jumped in, and was drowned before he could be rescued. It is supposed that he was insane at the time of this occurrence, as he had acted strangely at intervals for some time past.

The son was yet alive when we last heard from him, but from the nature of his injury no hope was entertained of his recovery.—*Buf. Courier.*

☞ The President recognizes Johannes Jacob Ludwig Herrlick, vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, for San Francisco.

THE RESULT OF KINDNESS.—The Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal says, when the Superintendant of the Asylum for the poor in that county first took charge of it, he found an insane man who had been loaded with chains for years. Believing that this cruelty kept him insane, he took the responsibility of taking them off, and gradually restoring him to liberty.—The man at first raved, expecting fresh torture; then he doubted, and finally realized he was free.—He was overpowered with delight, exclaiming constantly as he looked upon the outer world of sunshine:—"Oh, how beautiful!" Then gratitude to his liberator prevailed. At length he went voluntarily to work in the garden, though he had nearly lost all his locomotion, and became entirely recovered. He is now working on a farm.

CURIOUS STORY.—We clip the following from the interesting correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

A curious story is afloat in the upper part of the city concerning a rich old gentleman, who it is said was entrapped by a very handsom and dashing lady of English birth. It is said he became enamored of her—that she controlled him as she wished. To test his profession of love and attachment, she prevailed on him to transfer all his real estate to her, amounting in value to some $80,000. He did so. She sold out, pocketed the proceeds, and is now on her way to merrie England. There is more truth than poetry in the story.

J. M. JUNE & Co.'s.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN
AMPHITHEATRE

WILL PERFORM at Erie, Thursday, June 10th, 1851. Price of Admission 25 cts Doors open at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Performance commences at 2½ and 7½ P. M.

The distinctive feature of this inamnouth establishment, as organized for the present season will be found to consist of the performances of June's celebrated FRENCH TROUPE of male and female equestrians, engaged at vast expense from the great Establishments of France. The traveling paraphernalia will be preceded upon its entrance into town by the Gorgeous CAR OF NEPTUNE, or the Monster Sea Shell, devoted to the conveyance of the Saxonia Brass Band, who will perform some of their admired compositions as they pass through the principal streets. Among the most distinguished Artistes attached to the American and European Amphitheatre, may be found the names of Madlle Louise, the greatest female rider living; Madlle Tourniaire; Madlle Jose, hine and Mons. Tourniaire; Messieurs Runnels, Liming, &c., &c.; Master William Armstrong, the famed juvenile equestrian, and Joe Pentland, the great American Clown. The performances will consist of every variety of horsemanship, gymnastic, and acrobatic entertainments, including many features which are entirely new, and peculiar to this establishment

☞ For full particulars see descriptive bills, at the principal hotels 2t3

WOOL WANTED.

At Harborcreek Woolen Factory, South of the Buffalo Road.

THE proprietors, having made considerable improvement in their machinery and water works, are now enabled to run their Factory all through the summer, and having a quantity of Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Summer Tweeds, Shawls, Blankets and Sheets, also Satinetts of different colors and qualities, to exchange for Wool, at 2½ lbs. of wool per yard of cloth as good as the wool will make. We ingnie all our old customers, and as many new ones as can make it convenient, to give us a call. We continue to full dye and dress domestic cloth, and manufacture Wool at our usual rates. Also, Carding done on short notice and in the best manner. Water Proof Cloth for over coats, of our own manufacture, kept on hand to exchange for Wool.

RHODES, CASE, & Co.
Harborcreek, May 31. 3

Eagle Corn Plows.

WE have made arrangements for making and vending the much approved Double Mould Board Corn Plow, patented by Rich, of Troy, N. Y. They are warranted to please. Also, single mould board, with Cast or Wooden beams, as may be desired, for sale at the Erie Steam Foundry.

Erie, May 31. (3) SENNETT & Co.

PORTABLE FURNACES.—We have just received New Patterns for several sizes of these fuel-saving articles for summer use, and are prepared to furnish customers with a superior article. *A few on hand ready for use.* SENNETT & CO.
May 31. 3

NAILS.—A large lot of first quality Nails, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices for Cash, at the Erie Steam Foundry. SENNETT & CO.
May 31. 3

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

North-East Corner of Market and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

P. DUFF, Author of the "North American Accountant" and "Western Steamboat Accountant," Professor of Book-keeping and the Commercial Sciences;

N. B. Hatch, Esq., of the Pittsburgh Bar, Professor of Mercantile Law.

John D. Williams, the most accomplished penman west of the mountains, Professor of Ornamental and Mercantile Penmanship

Upwards of eighteen years experience in the most extensive foreign and domestic shipping business, gives the proprietor of this establishment an experience in imparting others for the counting-house possessed by but few teachers of Book-keeping in the country, and all who aspire to the highest rank as accountants are requested to call and examine his credentials from upwards of one hundred Bankers, Merchants, and Accountants in this city, as also the emphatic recommendations of the American Institute, the Chamber of Commerce, and many of the leading merchants, Bankers and Bank Officers of the City of New York, appended to his North American Accountant, and Western Steamboat Accountant. For terms &c., apply to P. Duff. 1yn3

Kiln Dried Lumber.

CARTER & BROTHER have on hand at their Planing Mill and Lumber yard, on 11th St., east of the Furnace, a quantity of Kiln dried Pine and White Wood Lumber. Planed and Matched Flooring, warranted superior to any worked by hand. Builders will save money by buying their Stock at this establishment, where it can be furnished planed in a superior manner, and sawed into any shape desired. Cash paid for Flooring and Clear Pine.

Erie, May 31, 1851. 3

New Goods at the Empire.

RECEIVED this morning, a splendid assortment of Dress Silks, Barazes, Tissues, Lawns, Baraze de Lains, and every other kind of Fancy Dress Goods. Also, a good assortment of Black Silk Edging, besides various other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold for cash cheaper than the cheapest.

Erie, May 31. (3) H. CADWELL.

Summer Goods. Excitement Continued.

HAVING just returned from New York, I am now receiving a complete assortment of the desirable late styles of Summer Dress Goods, Lawns, Barazes, Silks, Tissues, together with other descriptions not so familiar included in the stock. In attending to the wants of the ladies, (who of course claim first attention,) the gents are by no means neglected; in proof of this they have only to call and look over my assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, the colors as various as those of my namesake's coat, and quality to fit on any occasion, even the particular one. A new reinforcement of Carpets are here defying competition either in price or quality. The Crockery department keeps pace with the others in every respect.

Having become convinced of the advantages of *for great purchases made with cash, over the old system, I now request the* community to satisfy themselves on this important point, by comparing my prices with those of any or every other establishment in the City. J. D. CLARK,
Erie, May 31. No 1, Reed House.

MORE NEW GOODS.

Dyed day bings Something New.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce that they have recently received a large and well-selected stock of Groceries, Provisions and Ship Chandlery, &c., which they have bought entirely for cash and at low rates of old and established Houses, in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and elsewhere, which they now offer at 119, French st., as cheap as the cheapest if not lower than the same articles can be bought elsewhere in this city. Merchants, hotel keepers and others are invited to examine our stock. All goods warranted as represented when sold.

May 31.—3 R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

FLOUR, Salt, Fish and Plaster, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest Market price.

May 31.—3 R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

SUGAR cured Hams and Shoulders, cured by ourselves, expressly for this market. Also, 40 Barrels Mess Pork for sale by R. T. STERRETT & SONS.
May 31. 3

50 Barrels new Salt just received, in bright new barrels, and for sale by R. T STERRETT & SONS.
May 31. 3

SUGARS.—A good assortment of Crushed, Powdered, Granulated, Coffee, Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, may be found for sale at Sterrett's ranging from 6¼ to 12½ cents per lb. 3

MOLASSES.—An excellent quality for sale by the Hhd., barrel or gallon at 119 French st. 3

FRESH TEAS.—32 Caddies and half chests of Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas, just received, and for sale low by
May 31.—3 R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

50 KEGS NAILS, just received and for sale low for Cash or ready pay at STERRETT'S.

60 KEGS Rifle and Blasting Powder, and Safety Fuse, just received and for sale by R. T. STERRETT & SONS. 3
May 31.

CROCKERY.—We have received a large consignment of Crockery Ware of every variety of patterns, which we will sell cheap for cash at No. 1, Wright's Block. LAIRD & RUST
May 31.

MORE NEW GOODS.—We have made arrangements by which we shall receive weekly the latest styles from the city. Persons wishing the latest styles will do well to call at No. 1, Wright's Block. LAIRD & RUST.

VESTINGS.—Plain, Plaid, Striped and figured Silk Vestings Satin do—What figured and Buff Cassimeres and Marsailles Vestings at SMITH JACKSON'S.
Erie, May 24, 1851 2

NEW GOODS.

JUST received a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Umbrellas and Parasols, Ladies and Children's Shoes in great variety. Daily expected a large stock of Groceries Crockery, Wall and Window Paper, Shelf Hardware, etc., which will be old as cheap as the cheapest, at the store of
May 24. MOORHEAD & HUGHES

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

I HAVE on hand any quantity of the best Flour, which I can afford to sell cheap, having bought my wheat a "little" under the market price. I will deliver it at the following rates: @4 75 and @4 50 for *Erie County Flour*, and *Western Flour*, "New York Mills," delivered for @4 80. JOHN ELLIOT.
May 24 Millcreek Mills.

National Series of Standard School Books.

DAVIES' COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.
ACADEMIC COURSE.

First Lessons in Arithmetic, School Arithmetic, University Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, Practical Geometry.

COLLEGE COURSE.

Bourdon's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Surveying, Ana. Geometry, Calculus, Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows, &c.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCES.

Parker's Juvenile Philosophy,
do. First Lessons in Natural Philosophy,
do. School Compedium of Nat. Philosophy,
Clark's Elements of Drawing,
Page's elements of Geology,
Hamilton's Elements of Physiology,
Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity,
McIntire's Astronomy and Globes.

HISTORIES.

Willard's School History,
do- United States and Historical Charts,
do. Universal History and Temple of Time, and Historic Guide.

Science of the English Language

Clark's New English Grammar;
Parker's Rhetorical Reader,
Watt's Improvement of the mind.

ELECUTIONARY WORKS

Northend's Little Speaker, American Speaker, School Dialogues, Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, Britton and Sherwood's School Song and Hymn Book.

Fulton and Eastman's System of Penmanship and Book-Keeping, with chirgraphic Charts and Key.

☞ The above list of books have been prepared with particular reference to the educational improvement of our country. Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to examine these works in reference to their merits and their special adaptation to the public schools and higher Universities of our country. For sale wholesale and retail, by

H. H. STAFFORD.
May 24.—2 Agent for A. S. Barnes, & Co.

CLAIRVOYANCE.

DR. WESTERVELT, of Cleveland, has arrived in Erie, and will stay for a few days with his clairvoyant. During his stay in this place he will attend to giving Clairvoyant Examinations and Prescriptions for Disease, and Phrenological Examinations; and will warrant all such investigations to be superior to any that can be given by the last Anatomist or Physiologist; and will also attend to curing the following Diseases in his rooms at the American Hotel: Chronic, Acute and Inflammatory Rheumatism; Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Hopping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Acute and Chronic Bronchitis, Consumption, Inflammation and Hemmorrage of the Lungs, Diseases of the Heart, Liver, Kidneys and Intestines, Dyspepsia, Scrofulous, Acute, Chronic and Inflammatory Diseases of the Eyes, Deafness, Fever and Ague, Disorders and other Diseases of the Spine; Piles, Leucorrhœa and Prolapsus Uteri; Cancer, Inflammation, Ulceration, and other Diseases of the breasts; Old Ulcers, Tumors, and Fever Sores; Nervous, Fainting, Cataleptic, Epileptic and Paralytic Fits; Insanity, Hypocondria, and all other Nervous Diseases.

In Neuralgia or Rheumatic affections, for pains of any kind, arising from any disease whatever, relief will be given in one hour, or no charge will be made for services.

Dr. W. wishes it distinctly understood, that he does not wish to interfere with the practice of any of the Physicians of this place but only to treat such cases as are considered incurable under other systems of practice.

N. B. All examinations in my rooms for disease, (except Clairvoyant examinations) gratis.

Erie, May 21, 1851. if2

STRAY COLT.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Erie, about the 10th inst., a three year old Bay mare colt, in good order, a star on the forehead, a heavy mane and tail—the main in hangs to the right side, the tail is marked by having a large bunch of hair cut out. Whoever will return said colt, or give information where it may be found, shall be liberally rewarded. GEO. FREY.
Erie, May 24, 1851. 3t3

I AM IN EARNEST, when I say to those that know themselves indebted that they *must call and pay up* by the 1st of July, or I shall make cost. My friends will please bear this in mind as I don't wish any hard feelings, but shall do so without respect to persons, as I must and will have money. J. M. JUSTICE.
Erie, May 24, 1851. 3

VACCINE VIRUS—Warranted fresh and pure at
May 24. J. H. BURTON & Co's.

H. P. STOCKTON,
(Successors to William N. Lewis, & Co.,)

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and gentleman of Erie, and people generally, that he has opened a choice stock of Gold and Silver Watches, fine Jewelry, Silver Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, etc., etc., (north of the Court House, one door west of State street,) which he will be pleased to exhibit and will sell at prices most reasonable. A call is respectfully solicited.
Erie May 24.

New Goods for the People.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Nails, Liquors, &c. which is large and well selected and bought cheap, and will be sold at very low prices for ready pay; *(say word for it.)* as cheap as any other in Erie Good maidler prices for *Produce* to be, and the best English and Merrimac at 12½c per yard, and all other goods in proportion.

Wishing to do a more ready pay business will make the prices so low as to induce persons to make ready pay for their goods.—People are requested to call and take a look at my goods and prices. It will cost nothing to do that, and will oblige, yours &c.
Erie, May 3, 1851. SMITH JACKSON.

$100,000 REWARD!!!
Great Excitement at No. 4, Wright's Block!

Jinny Lind not Coming!

BUT I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. are receiving every day at their store, No. 4, Wright's Block, the most choice and select assortment of goods in their line ever offered in this market.

Coats, Pants and Vests,

of the finest materials, of the best fit, and of the most superior workmanship, are sold at this establishment so cheap that a man will make more by buying than going without. In short their articles are

AFFORDED SO CHEAP!

that hereafter there can be no excuse for seedy Coats, soiled Vests or dilapidated Pants. But their stock of Ready Made Clothing is now the only ind cement held out to a "Pat. Ragged and Saucy Public" to give them a call, for their stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

is unsurpassed for variety, Fashion and, above all, Cheapness; and as they have employed

An Experienced Knight of the Shears,

well and favorably known for many years in the city and country they can warrant good fits in the most fastidious. They have Goods from the finest fabrics to the coarsest, so that every one can be suited. They have a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Shirts from the finest Quality to the Coarsest Hickory Shirt, handkerchiefs, gloves, socks, Scarfs, under garments, collars, Bosoms, together with every thing in our line. We have a general assortment of

Ladies Fashionable Goods

for the Spring and Summer trade. We have neither room nor *time to enumerate styles or speak of quality, but will just say to* Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

IT IS NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS,

and if the prices don't suit we'll endeavor to make them, for we wish to sell and are determined not to be undersold. Don't forget the location, No. 4, Wright's Block.
Erie, May 2, 1851. 99

New Firm! New Goods!

P. ARBUCKLE and S. P. KEPLER having formed a Co-Partnership in the Mercantile business, at the old stand of the senior partner, No 3, Perry Block, take this method of informing their friends and the public that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Stock, which will be sold cheap. A small Invoice already on hand which the ladies are particularly invited to call and examine.
Erie, April 3, 1851. 47

BONNET ribbons and Artificial Flowers, a full assortment at April 19. FULLERTON'S.

THOMPSON & GRANT.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Are happy to inform their clients, that although hastily ejected by fire from their office, on the morning of the 7th inst. they are again located and will be happy to serve their clients and friends Office, three doors north of the Public Square, over Zimmerly's store, opposite the one previously occupied by them.

Mr. Grant is Commissioner for the States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Michigan, and Pension and Bounty Land Agent. April 2.

CHEESE.—A first rate article on hand and for sale by the hundred or by the pound, by COMPTON, HAVERSTICK & CO

Cheaper Than the Cheapest.

CALL at No. 6, Cheapside, and see the cheapest stock of staple and Fancy Goods ever offered in this market. Just received a general assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, Bonnets, Bonnet Trimmings, Gloves and Hosiery, &c., &c. *These goods,* were mostly bought at auction for cash, at great sacrifices, and will be sold at corresponding low figures. More hereafter.
May 1, 1851. C. M. TIBBALS.

Cheap Hardware Store.

I AM receiving a large and well selected stock of Heavy and Shelf Hardware as was ever brought to this market, and it will be sold at a small advance, as I do business on the Cash system only. Those wishing anything pertaining to Hardware can save money by calling at the Cheap Hardware Store. Among my stock can be found from both round and square iron, from 3-16 to 3 inches, flat bar from 2 to 12 inches, hoop, band, scroll, oval and half oval, of all sizes; spike and nails, English and American blister steel, steel plates, spring and ground boxes, malable castings, hames, anvils, vises, smith's bellows, dirt picks, crowbars, mattocks, grub hoes, coil, log, trace, halter, dog and jack chains, spikes both wrought and cut, from four to eight inches, nails from 4d to 40d, also fence, floor, finishing and wrought nails, horse shoes, butts and hinges of all kinds and sizes; gate latches, mill, crosscut and circular saws, friction rollers, shovels, spades, hoes, scythes, snaths, forks and a good assortment of mechanics tools, &c., &c., RUFUS REED,
Erie, May, 3d 1851. No. 3, Reed House.

TAP BORERS and Box Scrapers at the Cheap Hardware Store. RUFUS REED.

SHEEP SHEARS—A good assortment at
May 24, 1851. RUFUS REED, No. 3 Reed House

Rochester Rappings a Humbug.

WE have no faith in the insane theories of the "Rappers," and so far from desiring to anticipate spiritual intercourse, am for myself contented to remain a little longer and sell my goods at great bargains, giving the usual satisfaction to my customers. We are now fully prepared with a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, to supply any demand for Clothing, and any arrangements for the manufacture into garments of all descriptions, in the prevailing mode, are of the most perfect character. It is my determination that all shall be satisfied who patronage my establishment Gentlemen may obtain at my store a handsome out fit for a little money, and my motto continues to be "the nimble six pence versus the slow shilling." JACOB KOCH,
Erie, May 3d, No. 7, Reed House.

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SHEEP SHEARS—A good assortment at
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Land and Lots for Sale.

300 ACRES in Bloomfield township, 120 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price @3000. This is an excellent grazing farm.

120 acres nine miles west of Erie, in Fairview township, 100 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price @25 per acre; an excellent grain or grazing farm.

77 acres in Union township, 45 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price @1200.

100 acres in LeBeuff township, on the east bank of French Creek, 6 miles below Waterford—60 acres cleared, house, barn, and orchard, price @3000. This is a beautiful farm of bottom lands and hill side, good for grain or grass.

76 acres two miles east of Erie, on Lake Road, good buildings and orchard, and a valuable power for a mill—price @80 per acre.

20 acres Erie Academy land, one mile south of Erie, on the Turnpike road, all cleared—price $75 per acre.

300 acres of Wild Land, part of tract No 2000, in Wayne township—price @1200.

94 acres of wild land in Le Boeuff tp—price @3 per acre.

Also, a large number of In Lots and Out Lots of the town of Erie.

WILSON KING,
Feb 26, 1851. 48 Land Agent, Erie, Pa.

COTTON YARN, Carpet Warp Gold and White, Batting and Wadding, for sale by [2] SMITH JACKSON.

250 KEGS NAILS—both Eastern and Southern, for sale very cheap, by [2] SMITH JACKSON.

WHITE FISH, Codfish, Rice, and all kinds of Groceries at [2] JACKSON'S.

LIQUORS.—A general assortment of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Wine and Whiskey, for sale by S. JACKSON.

NAVY BLUE NANKIN, Blue Drill, and a large stock of summer stuffs for pants, &c., by JACKSON.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.—It is said by those who have examined it, that I have the largest and best assortment ever brought to this place. RUFUS REED,
Erie, May 24.—2 No. 3, Reed House.

COAL SHOVELS can be found at No. 3, Reed House. RUFUS REED.

BRITANIA WARE.—I have a very large assortment of Candlesticks, Lamps, Canisters, Dust Pans, Spittoons, Match Safes, Toy Cups, &c., which will be sold by the dozen at Buffalo prices. [2] RUFUS REED.

MECHANICS TOOLS.—Panel Plows, Match Planes, Beech Planes, Framing, Turning and Firmer Chisels, Gouges, Chisel Handles, Broad Axes, Adzes, Hand, Panel, Compass, Rip, Feld, Tenon, and Back Saws, Steel Squares, Try Squares, Bevels, Gauges, Spoke Shaves, Dividers, Compasses, Brace and Bits, Hand Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Steel Screws, Sand Paper, &c. RUFUS REED,
Erie, May 24.—2 No. 3, Reed House

SILK, Gingham and Cotton Parasols—an extensive variety at Erie, May 24, 1-31.—2 JACKSON'S.

THE greatest variety and Cheapest Prints ever offered in this city at [2] JACKSON'S

LADIES AND MISSES BONNETS—the latest styles at Erie, May 24.—2 SMITH JACKSON'S.

LADIES Walking Shoes, Buskins, Slips, Jenny Lind Ties and Gaiters, for sale by SMITH JACKSON,
Erie, May 24 2

MEN and Boy's Palm Leaf, Leghorn, and Panama Hats—for sale by [2] S. JACKSON.

PLAIN, Plaid and Striped Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds Cottonades, Denims, and other Summer Stuffs, at
Erie, May 24. —2 JACKSON'S

CLOTHS—French, English, and American Black, Green and Navy Blue, for sale cheap at [2] JACKSON'S

TICKING, Striped shirting, Apron Checks, Canton Flannel, Drills and Sheetings—any quantity very cheap at
Erie, May 24.—2 SMITH JACKSON'S.

GLOVES—Ladies' and Gents' White, Cold and Black Kid—Lisle, Silk and Cotton Gloves, for sale at JACKSON'S.

DRESS Trimmings and Buttons at JACKSON'S,
April 24. 2

PICNIC MITTS Long Fillet—do. Pic Nic Gloves an I Mohair Mitts for sale at JACKSON'S.
Erie, May 24, 1851. 2

SHAWLS—Crape, Silk and Barrage Shawls; plain, printed, and embroidered Cashmere and Delaine Shawls, and every variety of cheap summer do at SMITH JACKSON'S.
Erie, May 24, 1851. 2

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers expired by its own limitation on the first of March. The Books and Notes of the late firm will be found at the store in the Bonnell Block till the first of April, after which they will be at the new store adjoining the Erie Foundry, where all who are interested are requested to call and settle with Walter Chester, who is authorized to close up the business. The importance of making immediate payment is too obvious to require further notice, and it is hoped that a resort to *legal coercion* will be unnecessary.

E. A. LESTER,
PARDON SENNETT,
Erie, March 3, 1851. WALTER CHESTER.

REMOVAL.

THE PITTSBURGH STORE has been removed from No 2, Wright's Block, to the frame building on French street, one door north of C. M. Tibbals', where the subscribers still continue to keep a full assortment of Groceries and Provisions on hand and for sale at wholesale and Retail, at a small advance above cost.
Erie, March 15, 1851. J. M'CANN.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE SEASON!!

NEW GOODS—Just received this evening from New York, per steamer Wisconsin from Buffalo, a nice lot of Ginghams, de Lanes, Prints &c. which will be sold cheap as the cheapest. Please call at the brick

To my Little Carey's Shoes.

Two little, rough worn, stubbed shoes,
A plump, well trodden pair;
With striped stockings thrust within,
Lay just beside my chair.

Of very homely fabric they,
A hole is in each toe;
They might have cost when they were new,
Some fifty cents, or so.

And yet this little worn-out pair
Is richer far to me,
Than all the jeweled sandals are
Of eastern luxury.

This mottled leather, cracked with use,
Is satin in my sight
These little tarnished buttons shine
With all a diamond's light.

Search through the wardrobe of the world;
You shall not find me there.
So rarely made, so richly wrought,
So glorious a pair.

And why? Because they tell of her,
Now sound asleep above,
Whose form is moving beauty, and
Whose heart is beating love.

They tell me of her merry laugh;
Her rich, whole-hearted glee;
Her gentleness, her innocence,
And infant purity.

They tell me that her wavering steps
Will long demand my aid;
For the old road of human life
Is very roughly laid.

High hills and swift descents abound;
And on so rude a way,
Feet that can wear these coverings,
Would surely go astray.

Sweet little girl! be mine the task
Thy feeble steps to tend;
To be thy guide, thy counsellor,
Thy playmate and thy friend!

And when my steps shall faltering grow,
And thine be firm and strong,
Thy strength shall lead my tottering age.
In cheerful peace along.

The Reward of Perseverance.

Not more surely does the patient husbandman, who has carefully prepared his grounds, and cast in the fruitful seed, reap his reward in an abundant harvest, than does he who practices perseverance in any pursuit, find himself, sooner or later, amply rewarded. A vacillating, doubting spirit is ruinous to success, as well as to happiness. Like Pliable, in Pilgrim's Progress, the poor victim finds himself in the slough of despond, and then gives up the undertaking he had commenced as an unlucky affair. Instead of believing, with every true and resolute soul, that there is no such thing as luck, and that, *each one must carve out his own destiny*, Pliable yields to the first gust of misfortune, and gives up the journey which he finds too difficult, and returns to the city of Destruction. So do irresolute and uncertain characters relinquish schemes, which they find attended with difficulties, and take up others, which in their turn would be relinquished; thus accomplishing nothing, and spending their lives in a way which John Bunyan has well designated as the city of Destruction.

If we had no other proof of the benefit of perseverance, we might find a sufficient one in the influence which those persons acquire, who are most remarkable for this quality. Let us select those among our own acquaintances who have the respect and esteem of all, and we shall find them to be persevering characters. It is impossible to respect a vacillating man or woman. We may find a fascination in the society of such a person, but respect is out of the question. In a man this is especially true. As soon might the vine lean for support upon a reed, as a woman look for support from an uncertain and vacillating man. But the man who pursues his purpose with steadiness and perseverance, not permitting himself to be turned aside by slight obstacles, is like the strong oak, which the winds and storms cannot uproot, and upon him may a woman lean in the storms of life, and find that he is indeed worthy of her confidence.

Nor is this quality less important to the gentler sex. To woman is entrusted a noble and glorious charge. We are not among those who look upon woman's as an "inferior position," or a lower destiny than man's. To us nothing seems more absurd than this clamor about "woman's rights." What are the rights how granted her? The charge of children, the power to mould their characters, to educate the men who are to be our judges and rulers, our farmers and mechanics. Woman has a *right* to do this, and there is nothing which could be granted her by legislatures, of which she should be so proud. In this work she needs patience, for there are many times when she will be sorely tried, and she needs perseverance *to overcome difficulties*, and *to keep her from discouragement*. Let her go forward with a strong hope and steadfast courage in her work, for the child will become the man, and with God's blessing she shall see him a right-minded, true-hearted, God-fearing man, and this shall be her reward.—*Olive Branch.*

Home and Women.

If ever there has been a more touching and eloquent eulogium upon the charms of home and its dearest treasure, woman, than is contained in the following extract from the Christian Inquirer, it has not been our good fortune to meet it:

"Our homes—what is their corner-stone but virtue of women? And what does social well-being rest but on our homes? Must we not trace all other blessings of civilized life to the door of our private dwellings? Are not our hearth-stones, guarded by the holy forms of conjugal, filial, and parental love, the corner-stones of Church and State—more sacred than either—more necessary than both? Let our temples crumble and our academies decay—let every public edifice, our halls of justice, and our capitols of State be leveled with the dust—but spare our homes. Man did not invent and he cannot improve or abrogate them. A private shelter to cover in two hearts dearer to each other than all the world; high walls to seclude the profane eyes of every human being—seclusion enough for children to feel that mother is a peculiar name—this is home: and here is the birth-place of every virtuous impulse—of every sacred thought. Here the Church and State must come for their origin and support. Oh, spare our homes! The love we experience there gives us our faith in an infinite goodness; the purity and disinterested tenderness of home is our foretaste and our earnest of a better world. In the relations there established and fostered do we find through life the chief solace and joy of existence.—What friends deserve the name compared with those whom a birthright gave us! One mother is worth a thousand friends—one sister dearer and truer than twenty intimate companions. We who have played on the same hearth under the light of smiles, who date back to the same season of innocence and hope, in whose veins runs the same blood—do we not find that years only make more sacred and important the tie that binds us?—Coldness may spring up, distance may separate, different spheres may divide; but those who can love anything, who continue to love all, must find that the friends whom God himself gave are wholly unlike any we can choose for ourselves, and that the yearning for these is the strongest spark in our expiring affection."

Dull and Stupid.

You may be surrounded by dull and stupid men; will you let their low spirits be infused into your nature?—Rather arouse them to action. Strike them with words of love, and like the hard and dead steel they will emit sparks. They were not created to live like water logs, forever soaking in and throwing nothing out, and you know it. Whilst you have sparks and light and heat, warm and enlighten and arouse them. Who knows the amount of good you may accomplish? There is enough crude and unshapen, dull and inactive material around you, which, if enlightened and put in proper motion, would be sufficient to regenerate the world. All you need to work with is the right spirit and the benevolent heart. With these properly directed, you can accomplish an amount of good of which you at present can have no conception. Will you make a beginning? —When?—*Olive Branch.*

To the Sick and Afflicted!

CERTIFICATES and Testimonials, sufficient to fill every column of this paper, can be produced, setting forth the wonderful virtues of

Dr. Swaynes Celebrated Family Medicines.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP

OF WILD CHERRY.

The Original and Genuine Preparation!

CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and Speedy cure known for any of the above diseases.

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY!

Another Memo Certificate—Great cure of MERKIEL THOMAS.

Dr. H. Swayne—Dear Sir.—Being for a length of time afflicted with a very violent cough, with pain in the side and breast, soreness of lungs, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c., I made trial of various remedies which were recommended highly in the papers, but gradually grew worse. The violence of my cough was such that the blood rushed profusely from my nostrils when the paroxysms came upon; indeed, my whole system seemed prostrated, and the hour of my departure seemed near at hand. *At this time* you recommended the use of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which immediately began to soothe, comfort, and allay the violence of my cough, relieved the pain in my side, strengthened and healed my lungs, &c. I continued the use of it, but now, thanks to God, and to the effect of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, I am cured, and able to pursue my daily labor. I think it an invaluable medicine in coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, and one that should be known to all afflicted. If persons would purchase the original and genuine article, as prepared by you, and not tamper with the many spurious and worthless preparations which are attempted to be palmed off on the reputation of yours, it might be the means of saving many valuable lives. I freely offer this statement for the benefit of those who are suffering as I was.

EZEKIEL THOMAS,

Cherry st. three doors west of Seventh Second Street, Phila.

VERY IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Be very particular to enquire for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, as some unprincipled individuals have stolen the name of Wild Cherry, thinking to borrow a reputation from that already established. Remember the genuine is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon, also his signature; all others are positively fictitious and counterfeit.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge.

"A safe and effectual remedy for worms, dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public."

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior (being so very pleasant to the taste at the same time effectual) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system.

Letter to Dr. Swayne from Andersontown Ia.

Dear Sir:—A man purchased a bottle of your Vermifuge, the other day, for his child, and by its use discharged 63 of the largest worms he had ever seen. It is somewhat difficult to get the people to try it, as they have often been so gulled by nauseous worm medicines. Yours being so very pleasant to the taste, at the *same time effectual*, I shall be able to dispose of a large quantity. Yours, T. T. SHARP. P. M.

BEWARD OF MISTAKES.

Remember Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles,

☞ see that the name is spelt correctly—

SWAYNE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY!

DR. SWAYNE'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA AND EXTRACT OF TAR PILLS.

Act as a gentle purgative, producing a healthy state of the Liver and Bowels, acting as an alterative, changing the state of consciousness, which is very common in some individuals, and for the irregularities incident to females they are very valuable.

J. H. Hatchitt, Evansville, Ind., writes June 5th 1850. Your medicine sells well, and gives universal satisfaction. Your Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills sold out directly. Send on a large supply.

Chalfant & Hughes, Danville, Pa., writes, April 10, 1850—Send immediately a further supply of your family medicines. We are much in need of them—they are effecting great cures in this section.

DR. SWAYNE'S Valuable Medicines can be obtained at most of the stores throughout the country, and Wholesale and Retail at the Principal Office,

N. W. corner of Eighth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

For Sale by the Following Agents.

ERIE COUNTY.

Carter & Brother,	No. 6, Reed House	Erie.
J. H. Burton,	No. 5, "	"
W. P. Judson, & Co.,		Waterford
J. A. White,		Girard.
N. J. Clark & Bro.,		Fairview.
W. & J. W. Campbell,		Edenboro,

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Norman Callendar,	Meadville.
C. W. Burton & Co.,	"
W. & J. W. Campbell,	Cambridge.
Perkins & Iseffingwell,	Woodcock.
Cummings & Shattuck,	Evansburg.
J. L. Parks,	Adamsville.
L. H. Walkley,	Ashtabula, Ohio.

And by dealers in Medicine generally.

Dec. 26, 1850. 1y33

KEYSTONE MUTUAL

Life & Health Insurance Co. of Harrisburg, Pa.

THIS Company continues to insure lives on more favorable terms than any other company in the State; and as an evidence of the utility of such institutions, and the promptness of this company in paying losses when they occur, they respectfully refer to the following letter of Mrs. Schoyer:

Practical Examples, Showing the Advantages to be Derived from Life Insurance.

Mr. Solomon Schoyer, a highly respectable commission merchant at Pittsburg, effected an insurance of $5,000 on his life with the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, on on the 17th of July 1536. He received his policy, and paid his premium on the 20th of July, but two days after he received his policy. He had enjoyed uninterrupted good health all his life up to the very moment of his death. His widow, Mrs. Rebecca Schoyer, received from this company within 20 days after his death, $5,000 as will be seen by her letter of acknowledgement below.

To the President and Directors of the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Harrisburg, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—The prompt manner in which your efficient agent, Mr. Henry Sproul, attended to the claim of myself and family for insurance upon the life of my late lamented husband, S. Schoyer, and the payment of the premium which the Company paid that claim of $5,000, impels me to take this method of returning to the company my thanks, believing as I do that your company possesses advantages for life insurance over most of the companies now in the country, and that its business is conducted by judicious and efficient managers and agents. I would cheerfully recommend your Company to all who may wish to avail themselves of its benevolent operations. PENELOPE SCHOYER.

Pittsburg, Nov. 22, 1850.

Still another, showing the wise forethought of a Clergyman.

Rev. T. Marshal Beggs, pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pa., took out a policy of Insurance in this company in June, 1846, for $500. He died of Erysipelas fever on the 10th of Nov. 1850; but by his provident care and forethought left to his bereaved family his Policy of $500, which had cost him but $22

For particulars, and rates of insurance, see the company's pamphlets, or call on the Secretary at his office, No. 38, Market st. Harrisburg, or S. Mervin Smith, Agent for Erie County, Office 3 doors west of Laird & Rust's Store.

DR. LUTHER REILY, President.

J. W. WILSON, Sec'y.—January 23, 1851.

Awful Conflagration.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his old stand, No. 2, Commercial Exchange, where he will be pleased to show those favoring him with a call the largest stock of Clothing ever offered in the city of Erie; among which will be found black, blue black French and Dress coats; plain and fancy Pants, Satin, Silk, Marseilles and Valencia Vests, Drawers, overhats, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., not like that *sold by our neighbors*, manufactured in the East and represented as their own manufacture, but it is all of my own make to prove which, I will warrant all garments sold by me to be well made. I have just received the Spring and Summer Fashions, and am prepared to get up all kinds of Garments to order, on short notice, and give a man "Fits" in the latest style. All garments made by me are warranted and if they don't come under the head of "Fits," you are not compelled to take them. As I am not doing business on a One Horse scale, but on the Coach and Four style; therefore I am able to sell Clothing twenty-five per cent cheaper than any establishment in Erie. If you don't believe it just call round at No. 2, and we will show you the papers.

Also, Cutting done in the latest style.

I have also just received my spring and summer stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods among which will be found blue black, blue black, brown and green cloth, plaid, mixed, drab and plain C's impress, plain and fancy doeskin, do. silk, satin Marseilles and Valencia Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. I am also receiving a large importation of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c., direct from Europe.

Ladies Dress Goods of all kinds, such as poplins, berage and Mousline de Laine, plain and figured Alpaces, Lawns, Ginghams French and English Merinoes, plain and dotted Tarltons, Lace Veils, black silk Lace, linen, cotton and muil Edging, bell ribbons, a few pieces of Canton Crape, &c., all of which will be dispersed of as cheap as they can be purchased at any other establishment in this city.

Erie, April 19, 1851. MOSES KOCH.

SPRING TRADE!

J. H. FULLERTON has in store and is manufacturing a great variety of boots and shoes, which are offered at wholesale and retail at the lowest market rates. The following embraces a part of the variety:

Jenny Lind Slips,		Men's Congress Gaiters,	
" " Gaiters,		" Oxford Ties,	
Ladies Congress Gaiters,		" Calfskin Boots,	
" Polka "		" Morocco "	Brogans;
" colored "		"	Calf "
" Kid Buskins,		" Kip "	
" " Slips,		" Thick "	
" Boot ees,		" Kip Boots,	
" White Kid slips,		" Thick "	
" Satin "		Boy's "	
Misses Fancy Gaitors,		" Kip "	
" Polka "		" Calf "	
" Kid Bootees,		" Brogans,	
" Slips,		" Morocco Brogans.	
Children's Kid,			
" Leather.		April 17.	

CARTER & BROTHER,

No. 6, Reed House.

HAVE on hand a very extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, so that they are enabled to fill the orders of Physicians of whatever school, or no school, with every article in their line, and of such quality as to enable the intelligent physician to calculate their action with reasonable certainty. Their terms are such as cannot fail to suit all reasonable persons.

SUGARS—Loaf, crushed, pulverized, Coffee crushed Porto Rico, N. O. and Havana sugars, together with every article usually found in a Grocery Store can be found at

MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—*Such as* Canvass, Brushes, round and flat, Easels, Pallet Knives, Glass Slabs, Knives, Colors in Tubes, Poppy and Nut oil, Mastic Varnish, Drying Oil &c.

Jan 31. CARTER & BROTHER.

PURE ALCOHOLIC EXTRACTS.—

Extract of Taraxicum,	do	Hyosciamus,	
do Belladonna	do	Cicuta,	
do Cinchona,	do	Juglandis,	
do Stramme,	do	Jalapæ,	
do Acodnit,			

CARTER & BROTHER.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—We wish to buy any quantity of wrought Iron Scraps, delivered at our store, and will pay in goods at cash prices. COMPTON, HAVERSTICK & Co.

April 19, 1851.

Stewart's Syrup

A GOOD article of Sugar House Syrup, Cuffs, P. R. and N. O. Molasses, at MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

And all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., *sudden flushes* of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120, Arch treet, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures effect, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, said—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the *Dyspepsia and Liver disease*."

"The Tenth Legion," published at Woodstock, Va., January 10, 1850, said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters*, invented by *Dr. Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Crabill, of this county, was very seriously afflicted with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it, was so much relieved as to be able to attend to business, and before he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS.

The "Philadelphia Democrat," the leading German journal of Philadelphia. The editor says, November 21th.

"We again call attention to the *removal of the German Medicine Store*, the principle depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 278 Race to 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, and for the accommodation of the numerous patients, Dr. Jackson has been compelled to occupy a large store. We wish him success in his new quarters: he is deserving of it. The Bitters Mixture is without doubt *the greatest medicine extant for diseases of the Liver and Bowels*. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhœa has come under our notice, wherein the patient had exhausted the Materia Medica of the different schools of medicine with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use these bitters, and a few bottles of them have entirely cured him. Many such cases, we could refer to. We hope our readers will recollect this great restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside, and blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Noah a gentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, said in his "New York Weekly Messenger," January 9, 1850.

"HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending, and the reason is obvious. It is made after a prescription furnished by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, the late Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, Professor to the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the enemy of *humbug*, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and enforcer may be confidently relied on. He specially recommended it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, Vertigo, Acidity of the Stomach, Constipation, and all complaints arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, the liver and the intestines. Nine *Philadelphia papers express their conviction of its excellence*, and several of the editors speak of its effects from their own individual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in calling the attention of our readers to the present proprietors (Dr. C. M. Jackson's) preparation, but in recommending the article to all afflicted,"

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, *and the strongest testimony in its favor*, is, that there is more of it used in the *practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than all other* nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt, after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver—it is preferable to calomel in *all bilious diseases*—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to FEMALE OR INFANT with safety and reliable benefit, at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the livers of those who are innocently deceived.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.* For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 *Race* street, one door below Sixth, (late of 278 Race st.,) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country. Sold also by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa.; Lampson & Goff, McKean corners, Pa.; J. Curtis, Waterford, Pa.

Erie, October 12, 1850. 1yn22

DR. P. HALL'S

CELEBRATED COUGH REMEDY!

A Safe, Pleasant, Speedy & Effectual Cure

For Colds, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and Hooping Cough.

This Medicine has been in use only a few years, and during that short period, it is believed to have effected more radical and important cures of Pulmonary diseases than any other Medical preparation either in ancient or modern times. It is but justice to state that

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION,

or the number of deaths from that terrible disease, have greatly diminished in all places where this valuable medicine has been generally used. Thousands of people who have been severely afflicted with disease of the Throat and Lungs, and were for a time fearful of the most dangerous results, now live in the enjoyment of the most perfect health, and cheerfully recommend

This Important Remedy

as a Speedy Cure for those common yet Dangerous pulmonary diseases. Thousands of Certificates of cures by this Medicine might be produced, many of which are truly

WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING.

But their words are true and cannot be doubted. Any certificate signed so unanimously, and by men of the known Truth and Integrity of Character, should be sufficient to convince the most incredulous, that this Medicine is deserving of Great Confidence and worthy of Use wherever required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious Medicine, and fully worthy of its recommendations.

John Galbraith	John W Hays	Peter E Burton
Wilson King	John F. Tracy	Benjamin Grant
John Hughes	Tho's Hughes	Wm F. Rinderknecht
M Goodwin	John R Cochran	G A Bennett
Tho's Moorhead jr	John M Warren	J W Dean
Thos McKee	James D Dunlap	E A Bennett
Charles W Kelso	D Fihrk	Lucius A Hull
Robert Cochran	M Mayer	D G. Landon
J R Dumars	H P Mehaffey	I. Warren
H O Root	John S Brown	E P Ensign
H D Miner	Foster Bell	Wm M Gallagher
A Sherwood	Joseph Deemer jr	J Salisbury

This remedy is put in bottles of different sizes, which enables the poor as well as the rich to share its efficacy in restoring to all the Blessings of health.

For sale wholesale and retail by P. Hall at his Drug Store, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie. Also for sale by B. C. Town & Co., North East and Wattsburgh: Smith & Hendrick, Waterford; James H. Campbell, Edinboro: William H. Townsend, Springfield: James A. White, Girard: Joseph Genebener, Fairview, and by Agents generally throughout the country. 73

Notice to Saw Mill Owners.

CARTER & BRO. will pay cash for any quantity of Poplar or White Wood Flooring: also for any amount of Pine Lumber. No. 6, Reed House.—1-

GREAT WESTERN TIN SHOP.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally that he will continue the TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON BUSINESS at the old stand formerly kept by Middleton & Murphy, and respectfully invites a continuation of the patronage hitherto extended to the concern. I have now on hand the largest stock of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware west of New York. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before buying elsewhere, as I am bound to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Having now on hand the best COOK STOVE in the state, (the Eagle Hot-Air) which needs no puffing and will show for itself—I will warrant it to any one wishing to purchase. Also, 300 dozen Milk Pans, of all sizes, cheap Vats and Boilers, Strains, Strainer Pails, Canal Boat Lamps and pumps, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots and Boilers Lanners, washbowls, cake pans, pails, blowhorns, dippers, skimmers, tenkettles, boilers, steamers, buckets, oil cans, lampfillers, prepans, tumbler drainers, spittoons, trunks, dish pans pint, quart, gallon and half gallon measures, funnels, graters, &c. Also a good assortment of JAPAN WARE, consisting of cake boxes, trunks, deed boxes, spittoons, tea and coffee canisters, fruit dishes, dust pans, lard and oil lamps, candle sticks, flower boxes, toy cups and pails, bottle boxes, whistles, applebutter kettles, brass kettles, stove pipes and elbows, &c.

Spouting and Gutters promptly attended to. All kind of steam work made and repaired at the shortest notice.

WANTED.—About forty thousand lbs. of old Copper, Brass and Pewter will be taken in exchange for Tin and Copper Ware.

Merchants and others would do well to give me a call at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, two doors east of Brown's Hotel, Erie, March 13, 1851.—tf N. MURPHY.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Corner of Fifth and French Streets, Erie, Pa.

THE Subscriber has opened the above named Restaurant, and is prepared to serve the gentlemen of Erie and strangers with everything in his line which the season affords, with greatest despatch and in the best style. In addition, will be fitted a Ladies' Ice Cream and Confectionary Saloon, not to be excelled by any.

P. S.—Families can be supplied with Pies, Cakes and Tarts Fresh every day. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. W. H. HARRIS.

Erie, April 12, 1851. 1986.

NEW BOOKS.

CALL in and see if there has not been a real Resurrection at the corner of French and 6th streets, where the subscriber will be on hand at all times ready to inquire after the faith of his customers, (still believing, as he expresses himself, that every man has a right to his own opinion,) and also to show them the best stock of Miscellaneous,

School-Books and Family Bibles,

ever brought to this place. Also, on hand a splendid assortment of Blank Books of his own manufacture, warranted to be of paper of the best quality, all of which will be sold low for cash or clean paper rags.

N. B. On hand 15 barrels of Cider Vinegar, of excellent quality to be exchanged for rags or Cash.

Binding done to order on short notice.

Expected shortly a large lot of Christmas Books and Annuals.

Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Doctor O'Conor, from Dublin.

GENERAL Medical Practitioner, Physician, Accoucher and Dentist. Office and residence at the Reed House, Erie.

Erie, Nov. 16, 1850. 27

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The annals of medical science affords as they do, ample proof of the power and value of many medical agents, have furnished no examples to compare with the salutary effects produced by "AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."

The remarkable cures of diseases of the Lungs which have been realized by its use, attested as they are by many prominent professors and physicians in this and foreign lands, should encourage the afflicted to persevere with the strong assurance that the use of the "CHERRY PECTORAL" will relieve and ultimately cure them.

We present to the public unsolicited testimonials from some of the first men in our country, upon whose judgment and experience implicit confidence may be placed.

DR. PERKINS, President Vermont Medical College, one of the most learned and intelligent physicians in the country, considers its "*composition of rare excellence for the cure of* that formidable disease, Consumption."

NORWICH, APRIL 26, 1846.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Agreeable to the request of your agent, we will cheerfully state what we have known of the effects of your CHERRY PECTORAL, and they have been astonishing indeed. Mrs. Betsey Streeter had been afflicted with a severe and relentless cough, which reduced her very low; so low that little hope could be entertained of her recovery. Numerous remedies had been tried without effect, before the CHERRY PECTORAL. And that has cured her. George Watkinson, Esq., had to our knowledge been afflicted with Asthma, for eleven years, and grown yearly worse, until the CHERRY PECTORAL has now removed the disease and he is as free from any of its symptoms as we are. The Rev. Mark D ne had been so severely attacked with the Bronchitis, as to disable him from his duties, and nothing had afforded him relief until I, Mr. Lhorning, carried him a bottle of your PECTORAL, which cured him at once, and he now officiates as usual in his place.

These are three of the cases we have known it successful, but never to fail. We have great pleasure in certifying to these facts: and are, respected sir, your humble servants.

REV. DAVID THORNING,
HON. JOSEPH BATTLES.

The public have but to know the virtues and astonishing success of the "CHERRY PECTORAL," in curing diseases of the Lungs, when they will feel secure from these dangers, whenever this remedy can be obtained.

PREPARED BY J. CAYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

Sold in Erie by J. H. BURTON and by Druggists generally throughout the State. 3m5

Cash for Lumber!

THE Subscribers are prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of Whitewood Lumber, viz. 1 and 4-4 Boards; 11, 2, 3 and 4 inch Plank; Column 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inches square, and 3 by 4 Scantling. Ash of the following thickness: 1, 1, 2, 3 and 4 inches; Cherry and all kinds of shipping lumber. The Subscribers will make contracts for any amount of the above mentioned Lumber, to be delivered the coming season. Twelve feet is the most desirable length to have Lumber sawed.

Erie, Nov. 30, 1850. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

5000 Yards. Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings for sale from 6¼ to 13 cents per yard, by C. M. TIBBALS.

THE DULCIMER:

Or the New York Collection of Sacred Music.

CONSTITUTING a large and choice variety of new Tunes, Chants, Anthems, Motetts, etc., from the best Foreign and American composers, with all the old tunes in common use, together with a concise elementary *course, simplified* and adapted to the capacities of beginners. The whole comprising the most complete collection of sacred music ever published, for sale at the Bookstore of O. SPAFFORD.

Erie, Nov 30, 1850, n29

PULVERISED CORN STARCH—Of unequaled purity, with full directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., for sale by Erie, January 18, 1851. JOHN McCANN.

Engraving on Wood.

☞ THE subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in his line, Drawing and Engraving Landscapes, views of Hotels, Stores Factories, Machinery, Societies' Seals, Business Cards, Show Bills, &c., &c.,

Orders attended to without delay, charges moderate.

Fredonia, July 27, 1846 M. S. BETTIT.

Keystone Paper Mills,

ERIE, PA.

PERKINS & SELDEN.

MR. ELIHU MARVIN having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business of Marvin & Perkins, to Samuel Selden, the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers, under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm. Oct 19.

ELIHU L. PERKINS. SAMUEL SELDEN.

Depot of Carpenters' & Joiners' Tools.

THE subscribers have just received the largest and best assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools ever offered in this market, consisting of Bench, Moulding and Match Planes, Panel Ploughs, Hand, Pannel, Back, Compass and tenant saws, Firman, Framing and Jack-full Chissels, Broad, and Hand Axes Adzes, Hammers and Hatchets, Gauges, Bevels Levels, Compasses, Braces and Bits, Augur Bits, Augurs, Try Squares, Steel and Iron Squares, Draw Shaves, Plane Irons, &c., &c.

GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Erie, Oct. 26, 1850 n24

SOAP.—A largelot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from an Eastern Manufactory for sale at eastern prices by the Box. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices, for sale on consignment by R. G. HULBERT.

Erie May 4 1850, 51

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE

Great Western Locomotive.

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED! CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is Now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in oil. Dandy coffees for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brookhill, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest stock and an assortment of Dye Stuffs and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malega, Claret and French West Wine.

TOBACCO.—100 dozen Scholt's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, but Lead and Percussion caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 35 drums of Malaga Figs, 20 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL

Erie July 7, 1849 n

FAMILY BIBLES.—A choice lot of family bibles, the best in town, just received and for sale uncommonly cheap by D e c. 7, 1850. O. SPAFFORD.

FRENCH Alabaster and Egyptian Marble Mantle three weeks Clocks, finest finish, at G. LOOMIS & Co's.

Dec. 12, 1850.

1851. OPENING THE CAMPAIGN. 1851

THE holydays made a joyful havoc with the fixins at Loomis & Co's; however, Hornblower's Express brings them to-day a splendid recruit of all the new and funny things from New York which will be kept exhibited for a short time, in those new Show Cases for the benefit of